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Tower Views

by Clearway

'Tis Anglo-French Concord The Clue in Czechoslovakia Stock Market Background

¶ **Neighborliness** — It takes the French to say it gracefully. "Paris," says a dignitary, in welcoming the British King and Queen, "as elder sister of all the communes of France, speaks for them at this moment in offering their homage and affection and respect to your Majesty—august personification of all the cities of the British Empire." And this seems the polite way of explaining that the thunderous cheers and shouts of "Le Roi! Le Roi!" which mark every appearance of his Britannic Majesty before the French public, are cheers not alone for a popular and well loved ruler, but for the entente cordiale which grows more cordial as authoritarian ambitions threaten the path of democracy in Europe. • Armies may march; maneuver; display the chip above the epaulette; but this reception of Britain's King and Queen carries significance more impressive than any display of force.

¶ **Czechoslovakia**—If not a key to Europe's future, at least a clue thereto awaits the outcome of Czech negotiations to reorganize the administration in such a way as to conciliate the Sudeten German minority without surrendering national for racial autonomy. And so, as National Socialist Sudetens agitate for a 13-point program of autonomy. French and British statesmen weigh the whole problem with sober faces. In their deliberations is a plan offered by Reichsführer Hitler coming in conjunction with a good-will message and assurances that bettered Anglo-German relations would be welcomed. But with the growing solidarity between France and Britain it is obvious that France's obligation to the Czech nation will be backed by Britain's obligation to France. • Any good-will that becomes effective in Europe today must be backed by more good and less will.

¶ **Women**—We wouldn't dare to say this—so we'll let a woman say it for us. It is Mrs. Corbett Ashby of Great Britain who, speaking before the International Council of Women, meeting in Edinburgh, says: "Women are often guilty of a certain laziness, masquerading as modesty, which induces them to slacken their efforts. They desire to dispel evils of ignorance, disease, unemployment and preventable misery, but they have barely recognized as yet that they can dispel such things only as they work together with men in a united enthusiasm." • When both men and women lay aside mental laziness and work enthusiastically together with Principle—ah, we'll be getting somewhere then!

¶ **Stocks**—Once looked upon as a forecaster of events, the Stock Market fluctuates, but with substantial gains for the third day this week. • Interpreters of such things say that the slow upswing is largely owing to a growth of confidence, lengthening pay rolls, gain in building operations, increased activity in financing by big corporations, rise in commodity prices, bumper wheat and corn crops, cut in steel prices, higher carloadings, less than seasonal decline in electric power consumption, evidence of better understanding between government and business. • Reading this list, the question would seem to be not why stocks are advancing, but why are they so sluggish?

¶ **Monopoly**—Camera: Enter Attorney General Cummings into the Federal District Court, New York. He files civil suit against eight major film companies; charges that they virtually monopolize the industry; own theaters, production, and distribution facilities; rule the motion picture world from the selection of the story to the final showing at the theater. Close up of Mr. Cummings, saying: We're following a new policy in detailing the petition for the public. We hope it will guide business men in other lines who wonder what the department's views are. • Theater Note: This is a picture which will have little box office appeal.

¶ **Honesty**—From stories like this we somehow get the implication that in editorial sanctums reports of honesty are exceptional and noteworthy: A girl in Chicago makes some purchases from a store; returns home; finds another package in her bundle. It contains $50 currency. She returns it to the store; gets a $5 reward and the offer of a job. • We may be mistaken, but it is our conviction that most people would have acted the same. Few thinking individuals actually believe that one gains anything from dishonesty. They know that the sense of being a cheap cheat would more than offset any possible monetary gain. So back they'd go with the money. On the other hand, common gratitude would prompt most people to give a reward—and where is the business man seeking help who would not give preference to those revealing a sense of honesty? But wait! We see it now. The editors selected the item because it was another bit of evidence that one right act sets in motion a number of other right acts! Good story; good editorial judgment; good hint.

Two Nations Exchange Greetings

Wide World Radiophoto

President Lebrun — **King George VI**

Titular Head of the French Government Formally Welcomes British Monarch at the Bois de Boulogne Station in Paris as King George and Queen Elizabeth Arrive for a State Visit, the First to Be Paid by a British Sovereign in a Quarter of a Century

Franco-British Leaders Study Hitler 'Proposal'?

PARIS, July 20 (AP)—British and French statesmen took time out from the formal ceremonies of King George's state visit today for diplomatic discussions said to include a plan by Chancellor Adolf Hitler for solution of the Czechoslovak problem.

The statesmen, including Premier Edouard Daladier, French Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet and British Foreign Secretary Viscount Halifax, went into conference at the Foreign Office immediately after luncheon.

Herr Hitler's plan on the Czechoslovak minority problem was said by sources close to the Government to have been brought to Paris by Lord Halifax. He presumably received Herr Hitler's formula for ending strife between the Czechoslovak Government and its Sudeten German minority population a few hours before he sailed with his Sovereign for France yesterday.

"Capable of Arrangement"

London informants said the swift step toward improving English-German relations was by "personal message," carried to Viscount Halifax by Capt. Fritz Wiedemann, who is Reichsführer Hitler's confidential envoy.

The two met at Lord Halifax's London home for a 20-minute private talk late Monday night. Captain Wiedemann was said to have declared there were no fundamental differences that need separate the two Nations and that "everything is capable of arrangement."

The British Foreign Secretary was believed to have replied that peaceful settlement of the Czech problem, without outside interference, obviously would lead to a clearer atmosphere for negotiations of wider scope.

Reliable information indicated he also told the German envoy that German will for co-operation might be shown in sharing with other Governments the work of finding haven for political and racial refugees.

Democratic Responsibilities

Stephan Osusky, the Czechoslovak Minister to Paris, was believed to have been asked to stand by as Viscount Halifax unfolded the German suggestions at today's conference with his French colleagues.

King George, speaking at the dinner given him and Queen Elizabeth by President Lebrun last night, stressed that France and Britain jointly had great responsibilities in preserving democratic institutions.

"Long and close collaboration has succeeded in proving that we are

(Continued on Page 10, Column 3)

Hurley Urges Labor Backed Relief Plans

Seeks $10,000,000 Bond Issue and $5,500,000 Road Fund Diversion

Is Gatelee Proposal

The political advantage of organized labor's backing in the fight for an unemployment relief program was seized upon by Governor Hurley today, when, in two special messages to the Legislature, he submitted in toto labor's recommended $10,000,000 bond issue and $5,500,000 highway fund diversion proposals.

The special messages, delivered shortly after 11 a. m. during an informal session of the House of Representatives resulted from a conference arranged by the Governor after John F. Gatelee, President of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, threatened to stage a march on the State House if the Legislature failed to adopt an unemployment relief program.

As proposed by Mr. Gatelee, the new Hurley-backed program calls for a $10,000,000 bond issue, of which $5,000,000 will go to the State Department of Public Works for highway relief projects, and $5,000,000 to cities and towns for similar local work.

The $5,500,000 diversion from the highway fund for general budget purposes would cut the tax rate from a record $17,000,000 to $12,500,000.

Bond Plan Meets Opposition

The bond issue proposal was immediately opposed by Norman MacDonald, Executive Director of the Mass. Federation of Taxpayers Associations who said "If a bond issue of $10,000,000 or any other reasonable sum would relieve unemployment in Massachusetts, neither the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations nor any other taxpayers organization would oppose it. But a slush fund of any amount will always bring forth unfaltering opposition, whatever its auspices."

State House observers were quick to note the coincidence in the similarity of organized labor's program and those Hurley proposals which have been repeatedly defeated by the Legislature. This coincidence has already given rise to talk in some quarters that the entire program originated in the Governor's office.

However, several Federation lead-

(Continued on Page 10, Column 3)

Chaco Peace Quickens Human Hopes

Accord reached after 100 years; efforts by League of Nations and peace negotiators were in vain

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, July 20 (AP)—The governments of Bolivia and Paraguay today formally approved a treaty initialled by their Foreign Ministers July 9 submitting their century-old dispute over the Gran Chaco to arbitration by six neutral nations.

Formal signature of the accord will take place tomorrow. It provides that Presidents, or their representatives, of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Uruguay, Peru, and the United States will meet to fix the Paraguayan-Bolivian boundaries through the Gran Chaco.

By Roland Hall Sharp

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor Who Has Observed Chaco Negotiations in Geneva and South America

Within 80 days, under terms of the Chaco Arbitration Treaty, a dispute will be finally settled after defying all previous efforts of the American republics as well as the League of Nations.

No more encouraging advance of organized peace has quickened human hopes since Geneva's early triumphs when wars were averted in Europe during the postwar period.

Only a few weeks ago the Chaco negotiations at Buenos Aires appeared headed for breakdown. Armed incidents between troops of Paraguay and Bolivia were increasing along the neutral zone established by the armistice of June 12, 1935.

Braden Held Ground

Ambassador-at Large Spruille Braden of the United States clung to his conviction that a peaceful accord could be reached. He delayed departure for his new post as Minister to Colombia. Mr. Braden's persistence through two years is credited with a large share in today's accord.

A Paraguayan "Hero of the Chaco," Gen. José Felix Estigarribia, also threw his influence on the side of conciliation. Leaving his post as Minister to the United States, he flew from Washington to Buenos Aires. Paraguay's official delegation was obstructive. He flew to Asuncion, capital of Paraguay. Largely as a result of his work, moderation prevailed.

The new treaty provides for solution of the last remaining obstacle to peace by neutral arbitration of the frontier. Every step of progress to this point has stopped short of tackling the frontier question.

Since colonial times, the line of

(Continued on Page 5, Column 1)

Wide World; Harris & Ewing

Principals in Bolivian-Paraguayan Accord

Top Left—Spruille Braden, United States Delegate to Chaco Peace Conference. Top Right—President Ortiz of Argentina. Lower Left—Gen. José Felix Estigarribia, Paraguayan Minister to the United States, and Called Paraguayan "Hero of the Chaco." Lower Right—Enrique Finot, Bolivian Minister of Foreign Affairs

Refugees From Europe: A Challenge to World

By Argus

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

While the world-girdling airman, Howard Hughes, was receiving New York's tumultuous plaudits for finding a new way to freedom from old limitations, a 33-power conference on refugees at the quiet lake resort of Evian, France, was announcing its decision to find some way of remedying a recession from liberty that is causing grave concern to all peace-loving nations.

Facts set before the democratic gathering at Evian showed that millions of persons today are either seeking to flee from persecution or have already fled destitute into exile—a state of affairs compared with which the flight of Mennonites, Huguenots, or Pilgrim Fathers from oppression fades into numerical insignificance. The situation may well cause anxiety. Following a marked decline in the sanctity of treaties, in political scruples and national self-restraint generally. Europe's political and economic problems are producing reckless leaders whose notion of a solution is to dispossess tens of thousands of their countrymen and fling them out for other nations to provide for.

Europe is no stranger to oppression. But during the past three centuries its effects have been resolved by a system of balancing accounts with America. America may have paid its homage to isolationism, but it played an important part in European politics by its standing invitation to all fugitives from oppression to come and share its soil. For the same reason, it played a new and equally important part in Europe's politics when in

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

Trust Busting: Movie Suit To Test Program

Federal Move Closely Tied to Investigation of Monopolies

'Friendly Action'

U. S. to Extend Formula to Other Industries If Successful

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 20—In a suit of overwhelming importance to the whole monopoly question in America, the Justice Department today entered a civil action to break up alleged illegal combinations in restraint of trade in the $2,000,000,000 motion picture ndustry.

Named in the suit are Paramount Pictures, Inc., Loew's Inc., the Irving Trust Company of New York as trustee in bankruptcy for Radio-Keith Orpheum Corporation, Warner Brothers Pictures, Inc., Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corporation, Columbia Pictures Corporation, Universal Corporation, and United Artists Corporation. In addition 25 subsidiary or affiliated corporations and 132 individuals are named.

The suit proposes to divest the great producers from their distributing outlets and theater chains over the nation. Nothing like it has occurred since the Government in 1920 successfully forced the great packing houses to drop their stock yards and grocery chains. The present suit has far reaching social, economic and legislative possibilities. If successful, the Government asserts it will make it possible for communities to exercise the right of democratic-self-determination through local independent motion picture houses as to the kind of films they will see: if the community doesn't like gangster films, in other words, it won't have to take them under a compulsory block-booking system.

Timing of Suit

On the economic and legislative side the timing of the suit falls just as the joint Congressional and executive Monopoly investigation gets under way, and it is apparently offered as a test case to see how far the Sherman Anti-Trust Law can be used in the new field. The Justice Department states specifically that this is one of the purposes of the suit and that if successful the findings will be applied "to other industries in which manufacturers or producers knit together through a common trade association, seek directly or indirectly to dominate or control markets." The inner meaning of this is obvious and the possibilities tremendous: Generally applied it would tend to keep producers of all sorts of articles in one compartment, and distributors in another. Justice Department officials declined to forecast how far they would go if successful in the present case.

Another big feature is the further development of the program of Thurman Arnold, new head of the anti-trust division, in formulating rules to guide the Government, the Courts and business in their common relationship. The present suit is a friendly suit. It is not a criminal action, although criminal suits may follow in some instances, if "racketering" is uncovered, as alleged. Failure to use criminal prosecution is contrary to the Arnold program which has accepted it as a standard means of procedure. It was used in the oil cases, which were decided yesterday by Judge Patrick T. Stone at Madison, Wis., with maximum sentences for a number of companies. It is being used in the Chicago milk case, the aluminum and auto finance company cases: all now proceeding simultaneously in one of the biggest trust-busting campaigns in a generation.

In the motion picture industry, however, the Justice Department argues that conditions which the Government has countenanced and allowed to grow up for 20 years could not now be made subject to criminal prosecution, particularly as the big companies opened their books to the Department two years ago and gave active co-operation in an effort to solve the matter out of court. Justice Department officials deny there is inconsistency between this policy and their insistence on criminal prosecution in the Wisconsin oil suits, just decided, although oil companies alleged they had similar advance verbal understandings in that relationship.

Details of Government Suit: Financial Page.

Earle to Call Legislature; Decides to Accept Inquiry

HARRISBURG, Pa., July 20 (AP)—Democratic Governor George H. Earle will summon the Democratic-controlled Legislature into special session Monday to investigate political graft charges against himself and 14 others high in the party councils in Pennsylvania.

The State's Chief Executive, who is his party's nominee for the United States Senate, said last night he would issue the formal call tomorrow. Governor Earle has denied all the charges and has fought to the State Supreme Court in an effort to block a Grand Jury inquiry.

He declared the forthcoming Dauphin County (Harrisburg) grand jury inquiry would be a "star chamber" proceeding and demanded an "open" investigation by the General Assembly.

The grand jury probe will open Aug. 8 under the direction of District Attorney Carl B. Shelley.

Governor Earle, acceding to the request of Harvey Huffman, President Pro-Tem of the Senate, and Speaker Roy E. Furman of the House to call the Legislature, said his confidence in the judiciary had been "betrayed."

"I cannot understand . . . the conduct of our courts . . . when they ignore the Constitution and the law and permit the prostitution of judicial process," he said.

The Legislature consisting of 152 Democrats and 54 Republicans in the House and 34 Democrats and 20 Republicans in the Senate, also will be given the task of finding additional relief funds for Pennsylvania's needy.

Governor Earle resorted to the legislative inquiry after a week of conferences with his advisers—some of whom objected to this course. His decision climaxed weeks of discussion of the charges, most of which were leveled by Former Attorney General Charles J. Margiotti, whom Governor Earle dismissed during the spring primary campaign.

Keeping Up With Corrigan

DUBLIN, July 20 (AP)—Eire's new President honored America's new aviation hero today by receiving him in Dublin's imposing presidential palace.

Spick and span in new clothes, Douglas G. Corrigan drove from the United States Legation to the palace. There President Hyde and the young Californian animatedly discussed the latter's amazing flight from New York to Dublin.

Yesterday Prime Minister Eamon de Valera, New York-born, congratulated Mr. Corrigan on his exploit.

Earlier in the day Mr. Corrigan cut loose in a big Dublin clothing store. He bought two suits of sober hue and a bright sports coat and flannel trousers in preparation for his return—by steamer—to the United States.

Mr. Corrigan's latest idea is to fly around the Eiffel Tower in Paris. He probably won't.

[The United States Department of Commerce suspended the experimental certificate for Mr. Corrigan's plane and asked the State Department to deliver the order to Mr. Corrigan at Dublin.

Col. J. Monroe Johnson, Acting Secretary of Commerce, explained that Mr. Corrigan by making the unauthorized flight, violated terms of the certificate which had authorized a nonstop flight from Los Angeles to New York and return.]

The Irish Government released his $900 outmoded plane, which he landed here without the usual legal formalities, but he can't fly it to London because he had only the special license to fly from Los Angeles to New York and back, and that's suspended.

There was a great new batch of cables offering everything from movie contracts to matrimony piled up in the American Legation at breakfast time today. He said he would consider no offers until his return to the United States. Moreover, Mr. Corrigan didn't bother with breakfast.

"I never eat it," he said.

Offers made to Corrigan: Page 3.

Economics in the News

Anglo-American Negotiations—Talks on a Trade Agreement Lag, but Prospects Are Still Bright—Wool and Woolens

By H. B. E.

WASHINGTON, July 20—It is natural that rumors should have arisen that the project for an Anglo-American trade agreement is on the shoals. Exactly eight months have elapsed since the first steps to begin negotiations were taken. This is long enough to have allowed for agreement, presuming, as one must, that the parties exchanged preliminary ideas before announcing the negotiations. But the undertaking is so vast, so involved, that the delay is understandable on technical grounds alone. That is why I cannot entertain the notion that a pact between the two countries is in danger of shipwreck, and I am glad to report that any such fears as may be entertained on this score are ruled out by the confidence which I encountered in Washington, that an agreement will be concluded before the November elections.

What is holding up agreement can only be surmised. About such a delicate negotiation the officials on both sides are particularly tight-lipped. All we know is what in general both sides want. In the United States the bargain must be based upon the relaxation of the Ottawa preferences. These are the special duties which Britain extended in 1932 to Canada, Australia, South Africa, and elsewhere in the British Empire. Such special duties were lower than the general tariff. Thus American merchandise, which has to pay the general tariff in Britain, is handicapped in the huge British market. In particular, American farmers and lumbermen have seen their quondam share of the British market encroached upon by Dominion competitors.

In return for the relaxation of the Ottawa Preferences which have diverted trade from foreign countries including the United States, to the Dominions, the British are holding out for a lowering of the American duties on British manufactured goods, particularly on items which the United Kingdom is already the principal sufferer, including certain high quality cotton and woolen textiles. This, I should imagine, is the nub of the present Anglo-American talks. A British visitor the other day told this writer "the Ottawa Preferences are so much a part of our trade system now that the quid pro quo for their relaxation must be something which we can wave in the House of Commons." He did not particularize. But I should imagine that the most important concession required by the British is some substantial modification of the American duty on woolen textiles.

Such a concession would, of course, hit New England, and Secretary Hull's task, if he accepts such a quid pro quo, is to try to soften the effect on New England. One way would be to reduce the American duty on raw wool. If that were done, then the price of raw wool would be reduced, and New England's cost of manufacture would be correspondingly reduced.

In these negotiations not two, but many, national interests have to be safeguarded. No doubt Great Britain would be prepared to relax the Ottawa Preferences in return for substantial reductions on the American duties on British manufactured foods. What, however, of the Dominions? Canada has gained a good deal of the British market at the expense of American farm and forest producers. Doubtless she is asking for compensation as the price allowing American producers to be put on a better competitive position in the British market. One form of compensation would be the security resulting from an Anglo-American agreement. That should be worth a Canadian sacrifice. Many Canadians, indeed, are prepared to make that sacrifice. "If we have to make a few sacrifices to bring these two great nations together," said the Canadian Minister of Public Works, recently, "I don't hesitate to say that I am ready as a French Canadian to make some sacrifice to bring about that indeed." For the rest, the contemplated American-Canadian agreement is expected to provide some compensation.

Australia, too, has an iron in the fire, but her wishes may be met in great part by the putative concession in the American duty on wool. Australia has long wanted to obtain more of the vast American market for wool, though she is interested also in sharing the canned fruit trade in America. Thus any concession to New England manufacturers in the reduction of the tariff on wool would likewise inure to the benefit of Australians. This would probably raise a howl in the wool supplying West, but the offset to the howl would be the improved market for Western farm and forest products in Great Britain.

It is unthinkable that in spite of these complications an agreement cannot be signed. So much depends upon it. If Britain and America cannot sign a trade agreement together, then the autarchy, or self-sufficiency, movement, would be powerfully reinforced in those countries which are trying desperately to cling to some degree of economic libertarianism. And that would mean a victory for the totalitarian ideal. Those who are trying to uphold the cause of democracy would therefore be best advised to cease the mouthing of phrases and sustain the efforts in Washington to put the ideal into practice.

Explorers Seek Rare Blooms

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif.—What is expected here to be one of the most comprehensive and unique expeditions of its kind in the history of natural science is about to leave in search of rare, exotic flowers and many other types of blossoms for the gardens of California and the Country at large.

Headed by Dr. T. Harper Goodspeed, director of the botanical gardens of the University of California, the expedition will collect its specimens through much of the territory on and about the southern Andes in South America. It is expected to traverse wild jungle country that has never been searched in this manner before. It is said the expedition will bring back some of its rarest finds for exhibit at the Golden Gate International Exposition next year.

The Goodspeed expedition starts July 20 after more than a year of preparation. It expects to find, among many rare plants, specimens of the beautiful "Lily of The Sun."

This search repeats on a much larger scale Dr. Goodspeed's expedition into the Andes two years ago.

Dr. Goodspeed will direct the first phase of the trip from abroad, having departed on June 25 to inspect many of the public and private gardens in England, Ireland, and on the Continental mainland, where South American flowers are successfully grown. He plans to visit Kew Gardens, near London, the public gardens at Stockholm, and Berlin-Dahlen for particular study of South American herbariums. He expects to sail from Milan on Sept. 10 to arrive in Buenos Aires Sept. 25.

Members of the various California garden clubs who, both individually and through their State organizations, contributed to the expedition.

Uniform State Laws Sought for Trailers

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 20 (AP)—The National Conference of Commissioners on uniform state laws, meeting here as a prelude to the American Bar Association convention, today urged stringent regulations for the Nation's 350,000 automobile house trailers. Uniform taxation, sanitation laws and construction requirements were advocated for the modern covered wagons.

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Hague method of control described at Wellesley Institute.

Fresh food sent to fog-bound steamer in harbor for first time in history.

Purchasing agents report upturn in business.

New Hampshire resorts see good year.

and News From All New England in the

Second Section, Beginning on Page 9

Swede's Capital-Labor Model Studied by U. S. Commission

STOCKHOLM, July 20 (AP)—Nine Americans started discussions with Swedish employers today to get first-hand knowledge of Sweden's compact working model of co-operation between business and labor.

The committee appointed by President Roosevelt and Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, to study British and Swedish industrial relations completed its survey in Britain last week.

The "study group" comprises labor, education, and Government officials including Gerard Swope, President of the General Electric Company, and Lloyd K. Garrison, Dean of the University of Wisconsin Law School.

Under the Swedish system, highly-organized trade unions and employer associations have established machinery to settle their problems' to their own satisfaction.

The system does not guarantee industrial peace. Between 1921 and 1935 an annual average loss of 2,356,500 working days occurred through strikes, lockouts, and mixed disputes.

During that trouble, an annual average of 31 per cent of workers were out of employment. More than half the disputes were settled while work continued. In 75 to 85 per cent of cases the argument was over money.

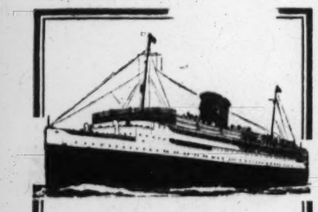
Collective agreements and arbitration are reasons for the present situation. In early 1936 nearly 7,000 collective agreements covered more than 27,000 employers and 720,000 workers. More than a third of the pacts were national.

They were negotiated mainly through the 40-year-old General Federation of Swedish Trade Unions, a central organization to which individual unions belong, and the Swedish Employers Federation, which dominates the field as a central organization of individual employer groups.

When these associations, and others not connected with them, cannot agree, the case is taken before a Government-appointed conciliator. Further failure to agree usually shunts the dispute to special labor courts whose decisions are mandatory.

Farmers and white collar workers also are organized. Many workers are in unions outside the main national associations. The tug of war between the American Federation of Labor and the Committee for Industrial Organization has a counterpart in Sweden, but in recent years the tendency has been for all workers in a particular industry to amalgamate in a single union.

Since the World War, working hours have decreased and wages have gone up. Real wages taking into consideration higher living costs in 1936 stood at 150 per cent of those in 1913.



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South Not Hurt By Wage Measure, Ramspeck Says

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—The South will experience no loss because of the Wage-Hour Bill, Representative Robert Ramspeck, of Atlanta, recently returned from Washington, said here recently; and industrial conditions in the South will be improved by the removal of the freight rate differentials against this section, which the Wage-Hour Bill will probably influence for removal, he added.

"When the fight was on in Congress over the Wage-Hour Bill," said Congressman Ramspeck, "many eastern Congressmen assured me that they would help to pass remedial legislation to wipe out discriminatory rates, if the Interstate Commerce Commission did not do so in accordance with the petition now sponsored by the southeastern Governors.

"A minimum wage of $11 per week, as fixed in the new law, is not going to hurt southern industry. In most of our industries, the average wage level is higher than $11 per week.

"Many eastern Congressmen did not know of the discriminatory freight rates against the South and agreed that if uniform wages and hours were fixed all over the country, freight rates also should be uniform," he concluded.

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Sovfotos

Members of the New Russia's Privileged Classes

Top—Kulbolda Tolkombaev, Order-Bearer, Stud Herdsman, Who Has Been Nominated Candidate to the Supreme Soviet of the Kirghiz S. S. R., With His Family. Lower Left—A. G. Stakhanov, Best Miner of the Donbas, Looks With Pride at His Order of Lenin, Which He Was Recently Awarded. Lower Center—I. Spirin, Hero of the Soviet Union. Lower Right—Farizet Zhigunova, Order-Bearer, Noted Tractor Driver of the Kabardino-Balkarian A. S. S. R.

Foreign Schools' Summer Sessions Draw Americans

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—With final examinations in most American educational institutions only a few weeks off, thousands of teachers and students are making last minute arrangements to combine their vacations with study abroad by taking advantage of special courses offered in many foreign schools and universities this summer.

Steamship booking offices report heavy advance sales of transportation to prospective students, the majority of whom are destined to enroll in England, France, Germany, Italy, and Switzerland.

A compilation by the educational service department of the Hamburg American-North German Lloyd Line reveals 200 courses are offered in 19 foreign countries. Among the nations represented in this list are Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Hungary, Latvia, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, Sweden, and Yugoslavia.

Unlike summer session courses in American universities, the programs offered by European schools usually require no entrance credentials, and may be as short as two weeks.

Tuition fees in most cases are much lower than would be paid in an American school. Foreign governments also encourage student enrollments by offering reductions in visa fees and transportation rates.

Some of the oldest universities in the world are among those offering courses this summer. Heidelberg, for instance, holds its summer session from July 3 to August 15, including a separate course for teachers. The University, founded 1386 A. D., charges less than $25, at present rates of exchange, for the complete program.

U. S. Envoy Received By King of Belgium

BRUSSELS, July 20 (AP)—Joseph E. Davies, new United States Ambassador to Belgium, today presented his credentials to King Leopold.

Premier and Foreign Minister Paul Henry Spaak and members of the embassy staff accompanied Mr. Davies.

Shortly before the 10-minute ceremony the King received Bernard Baruch, New York financier, who had come from Vichy by airplane. Mr. Baruch was a friend of the late King Albert.

Heroic Soviet Orders Mark End to Classless Marxism

The News

MOSCOW, July 19 (AP)—President Kalinin has signed a decree naming Major Vladimir Kokkinaki and A. M. Bryandinsky heroes of the Soviet Union for their recent 4,300-mile nonstop flight from Moscow to Vladivostok.

In addition, each of the fliers gets a cash award of 25,000 rubles (about $5,000).

* * *

The Background

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Notwithstanding one of the fundamental tenets of present-day Russia—the leveling of class distinction and creation of a single Communist proletariat—a new hierarchy appears to be developing in the form of an official merit system.

Order bearers, whose privileges might recall the not too distant prewar Russian oligarchy, have been officially decorated for various deeds of valor and excellence in ordinary work. Their distinctions range from sports, art, and music to labor leadership, farm-work excellence, and leadership in natural science.

But these orders and medals have more than honorary significance. The supplementary privileges which are accorded the recipients actually rival the generous gifts to the nobility of the Czar before the Bolshevist revolution. They include monetary awards, life pensions, reductions in rent, free use of trams and busses, tickets to any destination twice yearly, and in some cases to any place at any time for the rest of one's life.

Soviet Orders

The highest decoration bestowed by the Soviets is the Order of Lenin. This has been given to Krupskaya, widow of Lenin; Mme. Kollontai, Ambassador to Sweden; A. V. Winter, chief engineer of Dnieper Dam; George McDowell, American farmer; Izotov, the famous Donbas miner; the Fifty-first Infantry Division that broke through the concrete fortifications of the Crimea and shattered the White armies; and William Lavery and Clyde Armistead, the young Americans who helped rescue the Chelyuskin castaways from the drifting ice-floes in the Arctic.

Other high orders are the Order of the Red Star, for outstanding contributions to the defense of the country; the Order of the Red Banner to military units and individuals of great courage; and Hero of the Soviet Union, a new high-ranking order created for the seven aviators who saved the Chelyuskin castaways.

Veterans in all fields of industry who have done yeoman service, and leading "Stakhanovites" who have pushed production up to higher peaks, are given the titles of Heroes of Labor and Nobles of Labor.

Distinguished directors and factories or farms running far ahead of their quotas receive the Red Banner of Labor. This latter order has now been extended from the "labor front" to natural scientists, artists, and teachers. A long list of orders are reserved for nearly every field of engineering. They include People's Artist, People's Artist of the Republic, and Honored Worker in Art, or Artist of Merit. Badge of Honor, Honored Worker in Science, and Honored Master of Sports are included in decorations for other fields of endeavor. The best sprinters, ski-jumpers, swimmers, and gliders may be seen with their decorations leading processions that fill the cities on holidays.

"Peers" of State

And so although Russia today does not recognize rank according to standards of the pre-revolutionary period, a new system has sprung up which achieves virtually the same end. The new "peers" of the State—with their officially-administered bounties—are rapidly forming a new hierarchy not entirely in accord with the Marxist conception of a "classless" society.

Palestine Sees Hope of Peace

JERUSALEM, July 20 (AP)—Palestine saw a glimmer of hope today for an end to turmoil which claimed more than 400 casualties in the last six weeks.

With a respite from major violence since the week end, police and troops swept the countryside in searches for arms, ammunition, and bombs.

Since July 5, when the Arab-Jewish disorders flared into a situation approaching civil war, casualties in the racial feud have numbered 76 Arabs killed and 181 wounded, and 36 Jews killed and 107 wounded.

The British authorities yesterday announced the inauguration of censorship on all newspaper cables from Palestine.

Cables will be censored between 8 a. m. and 11 p. m., and no dispatches will be passed between 11 p. m. and 8 a. m.

The curfew which authorities had imposed to aid in quelling disorders was lifted because there had been no new incidents in the last 24 hours.

Grandpa Roosevelt Hails Another Boy

WASHINGTON, July 20 (AP)—The boys caught up with the girls today in the bunch of youngsters who call President Roosevelt "grandfather."

The birth of a son to Mr. and Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., brought the number of grandchildren to eight—four boys and four girls.

All of them—except the new baby, of course—feel almost as much at home in the White House as they do in their own homes.

They have hung up their Christmas stockings on the President's mantelpiece. The elder ones have tagged the "First Lady" through crowded White House grounds at the annual Easter egg rolling, and played host to capital children at White House parties.

Library of Congress

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'Course Rotation' For Teacher Held Aid to Education

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—"Course rotation" for college professors might do for education what crop rotation does for agriculture, Dr. Henry M. Wriston, President of Brown University, declared in discussing here at the Institute for Administrative Officers recently the requisites for a good teacher.

An instructor, he said, should enjoy giving different courses. Changing occasionally, he held, would help develop or maintain the breadth of learning and teaching ability that is so much needed today. He described the great teacher as one who "stimulates students to independent thinking; who knows the significance of the materials which information can supply, but who knows also the deeper significance of the manipulation of those materials which only the mind itself can perform."

Qualities Listed

Learning alone is not adequate, Dr. Wriston insisted while listing further qualifications for a good teacher. The kind of teacher he preferred, he said, "is one who has resisted the narrowing influence of graduate study and has continued his liberal education through the years of specialized training."

Like Dr. Wriston, Dr. Frank E. Baker, President of State Teachers College at Milwaukee, Wis., specified the things he looks for most in teachers serving under him. His list was:

1. Possession of a love of human nature and a desire to promote its welfare. ("No one who is not endued with this concept has any business in any teaching position.")

2. Ability to think problematically. ("Most current ills of democracy are due to the inability of citizens to think problematically on social conditions.")

3. Ability to organize intellectual materials. ("No mind, not even that of a college sophomore, enjoys running in circles.")

4. Understanding of the minds to be taught. ("The best teching done in American schools today is beig done in the nursery school.")

Understanding of Skills

5. Understanding of the skills and techniques of teaching. ("Teaching is a profession and not a job.")

6. Possession of a general education. ("The teacher of physics who fails to go beyond into the field of metaphysics is missing the best opportunity.")

7. Evidence of a capacity for citizenship in terms of performance. ("Colleges need teachers who will teach the realistic failures about American democracy as well as its perfections.")

8. Possession of a critical attitude to discern social and professional needs and the courage to state them. ("No college president who merely receives the reports of committees and counsels with heads of departments . . . can preen himself on the practice of democracy.")

Dr. Baker suggested that those universities that educate college teachers should adopt a program of selection during the doctoral period, to be followed by a one-year internship for those selected. This internship, he said, should center around an integrated seminar covering the principles and philosophy of education, the physchology of learning, the techniques of college teaching, and the organization and functions of the American educational system.

Fishing Guest Of Roosevelt In Biology Haul

ABOARD U. S. S. HOUSTON, En Route to Panama, July 20 (AP)—Prof. Waldo Schmitt of the Smithsonian Institution of Washington, D. C., told President Roosevelt today he had obtained biological and bird collections of great scientific interest at each of the stops on the President's fishing cruise.

Professor Schmitt was invited by the President to cruise with him so he might conduct scientific investigations which the Institution had wanted to make for many years.

In Magdalena Bay, the Professor informed Mr. Roosevelt, he found an incredible number of small crustaceans.

The professor brought with him drags, seines, bottom samplers, traps, and hand nets to capture marine animals.

The Houston rode at anchor today at the southern end of Socorro Island, largest of the Revilla Gigedo group, while the President and members of his party fished the seldom visited waters of that vicinity. Others went ashore to explore the face of this picturesque bit of land.

The cruiser's run from Cape San Lucas to Socorro was favored by ideal weather conditions, with a calm sea, clear skies, and light westerly winds. The Houston left Cape San Lucas yesterday afternoon and arrived at Socorro this morning.

Although no big fish were landed by Mr. Roosevelt and his party yesterday, some interesting smaller specimens were caught. One was a Broomtailed Grouper, an odd fish with a toothed tail. Another was a Striped Pargo, found only in the Cape San Lucas area.

Precipitous cliffs line the shores of Socorro in places, and the sea has cut numerous holes and caves in rocks, through which the water spouts like a fountain when the waves surge in.

Canvas was spread over the Houston's deck yesterday to offer haven from the tropical sun, which added considerably to the President's coat of tan.

Roosevelt Extends Sympathy to King Carol

WASHINGTON, July 20 (AP)—President Roosevelt cabled King Carol of Rumania yesterday as follows:

"On behalf of the American Government and in my own name I wish to extend to Your Majesty my heartfelt sympathy upon the death of your mother, the Queen Dowager of Rumania."

Women of 35 Nations Join In Work for Lasting Peace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, July 20 — The International Council of Women, meeting here for its final session, the Jubilee celebrations, has registered its "wholehearted opposition to war and its unswerving faith in the necessity for international collaboration."

In view of the problems of the present time, it was expected that very special attention would be paid to the question of world peace by the women of the 35 countries who are here, and two full days have already been devoted to it.

Sitting in committee, the women—representing as they do the most widely differing cultures and political opinions — have come to unanimous conclusions. They have declared themselves wholly opposed to armed conflict in all its forms. They have declared that, wherever such conflict breaks out, it constitutes a threat to the well-being of every nation, causing ever increasing suffering to the non-combatants who come within its range.

Sanctity of Treaties

The women here consider that the sanctity of international obligations is the most effective safeguard of collective security. They hold that the modification of existing treaties, when necessary, should be accomplished through conference and agreement. They consider, too, that the bringing about of a greater measure of economic justice in the life of nations is vitally necessary.

In a resolution put forward by the National Councils of France, Belgium, Sweden and Great Britain, Governments were asked to restore—possibly through reorganization—the lost confidence in the League of Nations, and women were asked to support the Governments in the accomplishment of their duty towards the cause of peace.

"We appeal to women," the resolution concluded, "not to lose their vision and courage, but to exert their individual and collective influence on behalf of the sources which make for peace, justice, and harmony among nations, and so prevent civilization from falling into political, economic and moral chaos."

Austrian Council Absorbed

The National Council of Austria had submitted a resolution bearing on the question, but nobody spoke of it. Since the resolution was received, it was explained that the Austrian Council had disappeared, swallowed up in "German Frauenschaft," the official German women's organization.

The National Council of Great Britain put forward a resolution dealing with the question of the technique of modern warfare which, its supporters said, "has developed in such a manner as to involve directly the whole population of a country." And they secured the support of the International Council in welcoming the efforts made by certain Governments to reopen discussion on the question of the bombing of civilian populations from the air, insisting, however, that no solution could be satisfactory unless based upon the determination to abolish air bombardment altogether.

"The question of peace depends today upon the relation of the individual to the State," said Mrs. Corbett Ashby of Great Britain, who spoke at a public session of the council in the capacity of President of the International Alliance of Women.

Women's Role for Peace

"Women are capable of understanding this and of recognizing that the value of each human being must be assessed without discrimination of race, creed, or sex," she said. "But women are often guilty of a certain laziness, masquerading as modesty, which induces them to slacken their efforts. They desire to dispel the evils of ignorance, disease, unemployment, and misery, but they have barely recognized as yet that they can dispel such things only as they work together with men in a united enthusiasm."

"We have a deep responsibility to the younger generation," said Mme. Dreyfus-Barney of France. "Our work today lies in 'disarmament of minds.' Let us not work for peace for personal, limited interests, but for the development of genuine civilization."

Youth and Peace

Questions as to how far international exchanges between young people may be used in the interests of international understanding and good will arose when delegates turned their attention to matters raised by the Migration Committee of the Council.

Recently much has been done by numerous agencies, student exchanges, school holiday exchanges, school journeys and the like, to promote exchanges, and the women here recognized the value of such efforts in breaking down prejudices and in enlarging the scope and the capabilities of tolerance in young people's thinking.

Sitting in a committee under the chairmanship of Froken Fanny Ulfbeck of Denmark, women discussed various methods employed in regard to emigration. Norway registered gratitude to its women for the work of the Y. W. C. A. in caring for Norwegian girls in France, Belgium, and England. Denmark described the unique migration scheme with Venezuela by which the latter government pays all expenses of certain number of Danish emigrant families each year. Poland urged the desirability of family migration in preference to that of a single woman, and urged the need for happiness in those who seek their livelihood overseas.

Not far removed from the question of international exchanges was the question of the plight of those refugees and stateless persons who, separated from their own people, are experiencing the distresses of loneliness and of inability to find satisfying employment.

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Contrasts in Palestine: Kindliness and Warfare

Around the World by Air

With Marjorie Shuler
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor
Fourteenth in Series of Articles

IN THE AIR—I have just been walking through the streets of a quiet, peaceful little town, basking in the warm Palestinian sunshine on the Sea of Galilee. Jutting out into the blue water is a round, tower-like house which my Arab host explained "was here before Jesus." These were the waves that were quelled by fearlessness. These were the waters that gave up their withheld store of fish so soon as the nets were cast on the right side.

Did I say quiet town? Well it was quiet in the midday sun, almost too quiet. Even in the siesta hour there should have been some movement and yet there was no one on the little streets. No one, because the town is far from the quiet, peaceful spot it appears to be. Tiberias is in the center of the Palestinian terrorism.

"We are shot up regularly three times a week," said one of its residents. "Last night my car followed one which was held up out in the hills, ambushed, robbed. There are few roads over these hills. The robbers got away over the trackless ground. They always do. This baby warfare doesn't bother us much. We are too accustomed to it. But it does interfere with sleep."

I looked again at the little town, clean, fresh white houses, gardens, trees, and the lake in which a few people were bathing and on which one white sail careened in a puff of wind. There are thousands of towns on Minnesota lakes, along the Riviera, in the Adirondacks which would look a bit like this on a summer afternoon. But none of them, fortunately, are "shot up three times a week."

Arab Against Arab

Officially the warfare is between Arab and Jew, of course. But as it chanced I did not talk with a single Jew in Tiberians, nor did I see a Palestinian Jew in Egypt. But both abroad and in Egypt and at home in Tiberias, the Arabs blamed, not the Jews, but other Arabs, for the shootings.

"We don't like the Jews," they said candidly. "There is not enough land. There is not enough work. Now so many Jews have come and the Arabs have nothing any more."

But however much the racial conflict may have done to start the ill feeling, the Arabs admit that now the shooting is not between races, but Arab against Arab, Arab against the world, looting, robbery, murder, sheer terrorism, beside which American gang warfare pales into insignificance.

Yet even in the midst of warfare the Arab has time for two things, to do business, to be kind.

"Buy a picture post card," urged an Arab in Tiberias. "No," he repeated, as though he must have misunderstood me, as though his plaintive murmur would be certain to make me reconsider.

"Well, then, you are sure to want to change money. I can make lots of change, change lots of money."

And again, in the tone of a hurt child, no, well then sit in the shade. Do you like the breeze, do you think the lake pretty, how do you like our town? As he bustled away to the rear of the little shop, suddenly there came to the ears of the visitor the sound of a gramophone. It can't be. Yes, it is. "Springtime in the Rockies" being played in gentle forgiveness to the visitor who neither wants post cards nor money changed.

Vast Natural Amphitheater

Talk of shooting, and American songs, how could one recapture the feeling of being on hallowed ground? It had been much easier up there in the airplane, starting out from Alexandria across the Libyan and Arabian deserts, over the eastern border of the Mediterranean Sea to Haifa at the foot of Mt. Carmel, and then floating near the town of Nazareth. Hemmed in by hills to the southwest and by the Jaulan Plateau on the east the sea had looked like a vast natural amphitheater with the plain of Gennasareth to the north as the arena.

Here in this amphitheater scenes of such beauty, such significance have been enacted that the whole world turns to it. I closed my eyes and started to think. The gong rang. The airplane was ready to start. And as I boarded the ship again for Basra and the Persian Gulf I turned to the corner where were heaped the flowers with which Alexandria had waved me farewell this morning, red-gold dahlias, roses, white gladiolus, gay vari-colored snapdragon. And there on the top a huge bouquet of jasmine, its pure fragrance so lovely that all the passengers on the plane had been enjoying it.

I picked up the jasmine and just before the airplane door was locked, threw the flowers upon the placid surface of the water. A tribute to the past? Yes, certainly. But more than that. A hope that Palestine may regain the tranquility, the serenity, the quiet peace which was taught and practiced by the Great Teacher who walked the shores of the Sea of Galilee.

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$300,000 Raised To Aid Christian Colleges in China

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 20—Distribution of $300,000 in emergency funds among 13 Christian colleges in China was on here today to assist in meeting losses due to the Sino-Japanese war. Nearly 4,500 individuals and organizations contributed to the relief program in sums ranging from 10 cents to $85,000.

"The creation of this fund has permitted the continuance of the educational work begun by Americans in China as early as 1864," Paul D. Cravath, Chairman of the National Emergency Committee for Christian Colleges in China, said in announcing the program of financial aid.

Several American foundations, contributing anonymously, were among the largest donors to the fund, Mr. Cravath revealed.

Emergency Work

"Some of the 13 institutions, all of which are receiving support from the United States, have been forced temporarily to leave their campuses and carry on work in emergency quarters," he continued. "Others have been bombed and forced to build dugouts on their own properties, and in still other cases classes in higher education have been continued within sound of gunfire."

In spite of war conditions, all of the 13 American colleges have maintained all or part of their educational programs throughout the past year, it was said. While enrollments have fallen off as a result of the conflict, this decline was held due to economic stringency among students rather than to a lack of opportunity provided by the schools.

At the end of year, 4,200 students remained in the colleges, taught by faculties including more than 200 American professors and instructors, Mr. Cravath said.

Members of Committee

Members of the Emergency Committee include Henry R. Luce, President of Time, Inc.; Mildred H. McAfee, President of Wellesley College; Arthur V. Davis, Chairman of the Board of the Aluminum Company of America; Robert M. Hutchins, President of the University of Chicago; Dr. Robert A. Millikan, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the California Institute of Technology, and George W. Davison, Chairman of the Board of the Central Hanover Bank and Trust Company.

The consolidated budgets of the 13 institutions normally is a little more than $1,600,000, of which $1,000,000 comes from western and the remainder from Chinese sources. The contribution of $300,000 is designed to replace losses of normal income and to meet heavy emergency expenditures as a result of the war.

Somewhat greater demands for aid are anticipated this year, and as a result the Committee has set out to raise $330,000 before June 30, 1939, Mr. Cravath added. Several thousand dollars already have been accumulated toward this goal.

O'Connell Leads Democratic Rival In Montana Fight

HELENA, Mont., July 20 (AP)—Representative Jerry J. O'Connell of Butte took a substantial lead over his closest rival, Payne Templeton, Helena educator, for the Democratic nomination for Congress in the First Montana District with about half of the precincts heard from.

Three other candidates were trailing far behind.

Returns from 240 of 413 precincts for the Democratic nomination for Congress, First District gave:

O'Connell, 14,205; Templeton, 11,636; Hathaway, 1,471; Collins, 3,309; Burris, 578.

Republican: (192 precincts) Thorkelson, 3,212; Page, 2,642; Garrison, 1,931.

Returns from 331 of 800 precincts for the Democratic nomination for Congress, Second District, gave:

O'Connor, 17,388; Rolph, 7,432.

Republican: (332 precincts) Husband, 4,865; Stockdal, 4,161; Williard, 1,913.

Japan Pays Damages

PEIPING, July 20 (AP)—A Japanese spokesman said today that the Japanese Army recently had settled several cases of war damage to Foreign Mission property in North China.

He said that as a result of a protest made in Tokyo by the United States Ambassador, Joseph C. Grew, the American Board's Mission at Tsining, Shantung Province, had been paid 6,504 yen (about $1,880) for damage suffered in an air raid in January.

An American church at Tehchow, Shantung, used by the Japanese Army for four months, was paid 2,000 yen. The spokesman said he believed American missions in Shansi also would receive damages.

Payments have been made to British and German mission institutions in Shantung, he asserted.

Jobs, Gifts and Celebration Wait Corrigan on His Return

WASHINGTON, July 20 (AP)—The Maritime Commission plans to bring Douglas Corrigan back home—free.

J. Monroe Johnson, Acting Secretary of Commerce, disclosed this today. He said the Steamship Lehigh, operated by the Commission, would dock at Dublin and pick up Corrigan and his plane.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 20—Douglas G. Corrigan, "The Flying Irishman" who spanned the Atlantic solo in an antiquated flying machine and who landed in Dublin with scarcely enough to buy a sandwich, is today being showered with invitations by steamship companies and advertising clubs offering him free transportation back home.

Simultaneously, collections have been started by private companies, civic bodies and public-spirited groups to raise funds for the flier, and a tentative committee of five men named by Frank A. Tichenor, publisher of the Sportsman Pilot and the Aeronautical Digest, monthly magazines devoted to aeronautics, which will see that all funds collected are turned over to Mr. Corrigan without a penny deducted therefrom.

Mr. Tichenor has asked Guy W. Vaughan, President of the Wright Aeronautical Corporation, which built the motor in the Corrigan airplane; Don Brown, President of the Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Corporation; Reed Chambers, of the United States Aviation Underwriters, Inc., and, Lowell Thomas, President of the Advertising Club of New York, to serve with him on the committee. He is momentarily expecting acceptance of the invitation.

When Mr. Corrigan comes back to New York, he will find here a welcome comparable to those which greeted Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, Howard Hughes and his crew, and other famous flyers. Eugene F. Moran, President of the Moran Towing and Transportation Company, the biggest concern of its kind on the Atlantic Coast and who staged water pageants in honor of Lindbergh, Clarence D. Chamberlain and Admiral Richard E. Byrd, has offered to stage another for Mr. Corrigan and indications today were that it would be accepted.

Following his return, arrangements are being made for him to make a tour of 57 cities on the routes of the air mail and passenger airplanes, of the American Air Lines. It was said at the offices of this company that he had signed a contract last week to make this tour.

Announcement also was made by the United Air Lines that Mr. Corrigan had made a similar offer to them and it had been accepted.

Mr. Corrigan's explanation in Dublin that he had set out from New York expecting to fly back to California was widely discounted in all quarters here today.

Some of the Offers

NEW YORK, July 20 (AP)—Although Douglas (Gone Again) Corrigan had but $15 of his personal fortune left when he landed in Dublin, invitations extended from various sources should more than make his prospects bright. Some of the outstanding offers which have been made to him are:

The Advertising Club of Newark, N. J.—Began a campaign to collect $25,000 for a new plane as a gift to him.

The United States Line—Free return trip aboard the S. S. Manhattan or S. S. Washington.

An Amusement Park—Tentative offer of $25,000 if he'll name the plane for the park.

St. Louis City Administration—Requested permission to bid for plane which was built here in 1929.

W. E. Easterwood, Texas Banker—Offered to pay any fine Department of Commerce may assess against Corrigan.

American Airlines—Contracted with Corrigan, before his transatlantic flight, to "barnstorm" his ancient ship over the transport company's routes—provided he flew back to Los Angeles from Floyd Bennett Field non-stop, reward $500 (and he hasn't done that yet).

Radiocast—$2,000, paid.

Los Angeles—Plans for a civic celebration on his return.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., July 20 (AP)—Almost a ton of pilots contributed a penny a pound today toward purchase of a new airplane for Douglas G. "non-stop" Corrigan.

Commented Clyde Nuckols, airport manager, "there are a lot of big fellows in this flying game—if it keeps going tomorrow as it has today, perhaps we can mail him a plane to come home in."

Corrigan Owes Name To Elder Fairbanks

By the Associated Press

Los Angeles

Douglas Corrigan, who "didn't intend" to fly to Ireland, wasn't intended to be Douglas Corrigan.

Friends say he was christened Clyde Corrigan, after his father, a railroad civil engineer.

He made the change himself at the age of about 15, when he became a great admirer of film actor Douglas Fairbanks.

Centenary of Hymn Writer Observed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, July 20—The words of some of America's favorite hymns rose on a thousand voices Sunday from the foot of a monument at Rome, Pa., erected to the memory of the man who wrote them.

In the peaceful Northern Pennsylvania village, modern pilgrims gathered to sing again the songs that came from the pen of Philip Paul Bliss, a country school teacher turned evangelist, born a century ago in a log cabin at Clearfield, Pa.

Homer Rodeheaver, who led the singing in the great evangelistic campaigns of the late Billy Sunday, directed the centennial sing in songs known by millions—such favorites as "Hold the Fort," "Whosoever Will," and "Wonderful Words of Life."

The composer was born at Clearfield July 9, 1838, but the 100th anniversary celebration was postponed eight days so Mr. Rodeheaver could attend.

Under the inspiration of such leaders as Dr. Dwight L. Moody and Ira Sankey, Bliss turned to evangelistic work. Billy Sunday and Homer Rodeheaver used many of his hymns in evangelistic campaigns throughout the country.

The monument at Rome, built with donations from Sunday School pupils all over the world, was dedicated to Bliss' memory in 1877 by Dr. Moody.

La Guardia Seeks To Prevent Close Of Union's Revue

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 20—Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia today was seeking a legal cushion to save "Pins and Needles," the smash hit, union-sponsored, worker-acted musical revue which began its sell-out run at the Labor Stage in West Thirty-ninth Street nine months ago.

Labor Stage is a theater improvised by the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union in an old building as an experiment in non-commercial productions. It pays no license fee, or is it subject to a Federal ticket tax, although it adds an amount equal to the tax to its admission price to avoid undercutting regular theater prices. It also hires only two musicians—piano players—whereas the union rule for a commercial musical show is 16.

The status of the venture was finally made the subject of a local ordinance passed by the City Council, exempting the producers from paying the regular $500 annual theater license fee as a nonprofit educational enterprise.

This brought a protest from the commercial producers, who, through the League of New York Theaters, told the Mayor the exemption was unfair competition because "Pins and Needles" was competing with the professional theater notwithstanding its amateur standing.

Then the Fire and Building Departments stepped in with a complaint, reporting that the entire run of performances had been without the approval of inspection services.

"I am sympathetic toward this project; that goes without saying," the Mayor said.

The Mayor took the bill of exemptions under further consideration, without indicating what action he intended.

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Hungary Makes New Gesture Towards Rome-Berlin Axis

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST, Hungary, July 20—Following the recent visit to Budapest of Gen. Wilhelm Keitel, head of the supreme command of the German Army, the Hungarian Premier, Bela Imredy, is making another gesture of amity toward the Berlin-Rome axis by a visit to Rome.

How sincere the Premier may be in his cordial overtures to the fascist powers is not clear. General Keitel's visit is generally expected to be followed by a move toward nazification of the Hungarian army, although the Premier has so far shown every indication of keeping control of the situation in his own hands. Two months ago an order was issued prohibiting civil servants from participating in secret organizations—a move intended to remedy the situation caused by hundreds of civil servants participating in Nazi groups. At the same time, Maj. Ferenc Szalasi, leader of the Nazi extremists, gave out that he was ready to withdraw from political life. On the other hand, the Revisionist League, which has been openly demanding a return of a portion of Czechoslovakia to Hungary, has been allowed to increase its activities.

Having the situation in hand at home, the Premier appears determined to remove any open impression that Hungary can be counted as participating in any anti-German front. Less than a month ago Government circles were much concerned at reports of the formation of an anti-German front from Riga to the Mediterranean, of which Hungary was to form a vital link.

Governmental circles here call such reports sheer invention and the semi-official Pester Lloyd, in an editorial under the heading "Illusions," wrote: "It is absurd to believe that the policies of the Hungarian Government are directed by fear of Germany. It is naive to state that fear of Germany dictates Hungary's attitude toward the Little Entente and nothing less than fantastic to suggest that Budapest is the center of a combination of neutral powers.

"The source of all such ideas," the article continued, "is not a sincere desire on the part of France to preserve the independence of the small states but to strengthen its own position as a world power. . . . Naturally, all the states of Central Europe wish to preserve their independence and individuality, but they do not consider the best method for attaining that is to join a collective, anti-German bloc, led by France. On the contrary, we wish a really independent policy, which is consistent with friendship toward Germany. That is Yugoslavia's policy, and also Hungary's."

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101 W. 125th ST. . . Near Lenox Ave.
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British King Pays Tribute To Unknown Soldier of France

PARIS, July 20 (AP)—King George and Queen Elizabeth, on their state visit here, spent today in a busy round of ceremonies, including a tribute to France's Unknown Soldier, a visit to the City Hall and a luncheon in their honor at the British Embassy.

Prior to the luncheon, the King and Queen received members of the British colony at the Embassy and the King reviewed the British Legion of Honor Guard.

In the first of today's ceremonies, King George drove to the Arc de Triomphe, Napoleonic monument at the head of the Champs-Elysées. He laid a wreath of dark red roses at the tomb of France's Unknown Soldier, then stood in salute for one minute of silent tribute to this Nation's million and a half World War dead.

Wearing the full dress naval uniform in which he arrived in Paris, the King was accompanied by the Duke of Beaufort, the Maritime Prefect of the second region, and his aides.

Throngs Watch

Troops stood rigidly at attention and throngs massed in the 12 avenues radiating from the circular Place de l'Etoile around the Arch as the Monarch performed the ritual.

A band sounded "last call," after which the King signed the golden registry.

Escorted by mounted Republican Guard officers, the Monarch returned to the Foreign Ministry and joined his Queen for a formal procession down the River Seine from the Quai d'Orsay to the City Hall.

Crowds lined the banks and filled the windows overlooking the mile and a half route.

Surrounded by ladies of her suite, Queen Elizabeth sat amidship while the King and President Lebrun stood on the poop deck of the streamlined white and gold yacht Danubia, privately-owned vessel put at the disposal of the Royal party. A fleet of small launches escorted the 75-foot yacht.

Overcast skies and sultry weather robbed the event of much of its brilliance and detracted from the picturesqueness of one of the most beautiful stretches of the Seine. The sun came out, however, after the party reached City Hall.

City Hall Greeting

Bareheaded, the Provost, M. de Launay and the City Councillors greeted the British King and Queen on the square fronting the beflagged City Hall and conducted the visitors inside in a slow procession to the festival hall.

M. de Launay welcoming the Sovereign, declared that Paris as "elder sister of all the communes of France, speaks for them at this moment in offering their homage of affection and respect to your majesty, august personification of all the cities of the British empire."

After remaining a half-hour, the party reboarded the yacht and returned to the Quai d'Orsay.

A huge crowd thronged St. Louis Island opposite the City Hall landing stage, shouting "Le Roi! Le Roi!" and waving flags.

King

(Continued from Page 1)

inspired by the same ideal," he said, speaking in French.

"Our peoples have the same attachment to democratic principles which are best suited to their natural genius, and we have the same belief in benefits of individual liberty.

"We are proud of this political faith which we share with other great nations. . . . In the period in which we live it demands from us all, to a high degree, qualities of courage, wisdom, and determination.

Not "Exclusive Pact"

"At the same time there is nothing exclusive in the understanding between us: our friendship is directed against no other power.

"On the contrary, it is the ardent desire of our Governments to find, by means of international agreements, solution of those political problems which threaten the peace of the world and of those economic difficulties which restrict human well-being."

This, in effect, was Britain's ceremonial seal on the political and military understanding with France—conferred within a few hours after King George and his smiling Scottish Queen arrived in Paris amid pomp and fanfare.

The understanding was reached near the end of April on a visit of French Ministers to London.

This was accepted by diplomats as an obvious answer to German and Italian efforts to separate Britain from France. King George's expression of pride in democracy as a political faith appeared virtually a reply to Nazi and Fascist derision of democracy.

Lebrun's Welcome

President Lebrun, in his welcome speech, stressed the point that the presence of the British Monarch "constitutes the highest and most precious testimony of the common will which fortifies each day the confident sympathy of the two Nations and the close collaboration of their representatives."

The President added:

"I am persuaded that Your Majesty and Your Government will make every effort, as I and the Government of the Republic have, to give this living reality a brilliance always more active and more fruitful."

Both President Lebrun and the King were careful to state that the Franco-British Entente was directed at no other Nation.

"No power can possibly take umbrage," President Lebrun said, "since it is not exclusive of any other friendship."

President Lebrun called the relationship a "perfect entente between our two peoples—an essential element of security and peace for the greatest profit of civilization and peace."

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A Peek Down the Highway of Tomorrow

"Highways and Horizons" at New York's World Fair

Executives of General Motors Are Shown Examining a Model of the Corporation's Exhibit Building for the New York Fair. It Was Designed by Norman Bel Geddes. Mr. Bel Geddes, Left, Explains the Motor Traffic and Street Intersection of the Future to Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., Chairman; Richard H. Grant, Vice-President; William S. Knudsen, President; and Charles F. Kettering, Vice-President. The Intersection, Extending Almost a City Block in Four Directions, Will Form the Center Part of the Building. The Exhibit, One of the Most Imposing Scheduled for the Fair, Will Be Called "Highways and Horizons."

Sudetens Demand Autonomy; Propose 13-Point Program

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, July 20 (AP)—Nazi-supported Sudeten Germans urged a 13-point program of autonomy today as a countermeasure to the Czechoslovak Government's negotiations to reorganize the administration in the hope of solving minority questions.

The party, embracing most of Czechoslovakia's 3,500,000 Germans and led by Konrad Henlein, wants the country divided into self-governing States, with minority rights observed in each to protect scattered Czech groups.

Essentials of the Sudeten reorganization plan were given as:

Partition of Czechoslovakia into self-governing States divided along lines of language and as nearly as possible by natural boundaries.

Observance of minority rights within the states to protect scattered Czech groups living in the Sudeten regions.

Granting of "reparations" to the Sudetens for "damages suffered since 1918."

Exercise of local control by the individual national States over police, social welfare, markets, finance, education, art, and power services.

Retention of a Central Government with a President and a National Assembly but probably with abolition of the Senate.

Provision for presidents and legislators for the National States, with the legislators to be assembled in Prague to constitute a National Assembly.

Presidents of the National States to be ex-officio members of the Central Government Cabinet.

Dissolution of the present ministries of education, health, and social welfare because their functions would be taken over by the National States.

Regional officials to be of the nationality of the State they serve.

Language of the regional governments to be that of their citizens.

National and high officials to use the language of lower officials.

Creation of a sort of "District of Columbia" for Prague because "it belongs to all the nations of Czechoslovakia."

A national budget to be agreed upon by a conference of the States.

The demands were considered much milder than the eight-point program Herr Henlein submitted last spring but Sudeten leaders injected an unsettling element in Government negotiations with the blunt statement that their "negotiations have not even begun."

An implied warning to the Government not to go too far in discussions about minority problems without consulting the Sudetens before submitting any pacification scheme to Parliament was contained in a Sudeten protest that they hitherto had had no chance to discuss their plan with the Government.

This followed intimations that the Cabinet was progressing satisfactorily on its minority statutes so that it might be able to reveal them to Parliament next Tuesday, and showed that the Germans disagree with the Government on the proper procedure.

Routes Carefully Guarded

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, July 19—Unprecedented precautions have been taken by the French authorities to ensure the safety of King George and Queen Elizabeth during their visit to Paris.

A total of 100,000 men—including some 50,000 steel-helmeted troops, 10,000 mobile guards, 20,000 regular police, and 20,000 reserve police and plain-clothes men—were detailed to guard the route of the royal procession from the Bois de Boulogne railway station to the Quai d'Orsay. A police dirigible skimmed just above the roof tops, and dozens of tanks added to the precautionary measures.

A crack infantry regiment was stationed at the Foreign Ministry, where the King and Queen are staying during their visit.

Twenty-five thousand foreigners, including more than 1,000 Americans, were questioned by police during the morning of the Monarch's arrival in Paris.

A month before their arrival, it was announced that residents or visitors to the buildings which line the streets through which the processions pass must provide themselves with a special permit to enter.

No one was allowed in the windows or on balconies of buildings along the route unless a declaration had first been made to the police. A police guard was posted not only at the entrance of all these buildings, but even at the entrance of all apartments within the building which looked over the streets along which the King and Queen were to pass. The same rules were applied to hotels, of which there are many along the Champs-Elysées. All hotel guests were obliged to have passes.

Stores along the way, it is announced, have to be evacuated by all customers at least an hour before the official car passes. Only employees were allowed to remain in these shops. Cafés were ordered to close all rooms except those on the ground floor and none of the numerous sidewalk terraces, which distinguish the Paris cafés, were allowed to remain.

Many thousands of mobile guards were called upon to assist the regular police in protecting the route and keeping watch to preserve order.

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C.I.O. and A.M.A. Leaders Clash On 'Health' Program

WASHINGTON, July 20 (AP)—Dr. Olin West, Secretary and General Manager of the American Medical Association, and Lee Pressman, Counsel for the Committee for Industrial Organization, differed here over the question of providing general medical care from Government funds.

Dr. West told members of the National Health Conference that no program which might come under the domination of political Government could be made to work.

Replying, Mr. Pressman declared that a system of Government-sponsored medical care must be formulated and kept free of control by the "hierarchy of medicine."

A serious breach appeared in prospect when the conference of medical men and other leaders convened to discuss a Roosevelt Administration proposal that $850,000,000 of public money be spent yearly in a vast, new health program.

Dr. Irvin Abell, President of the A. M. A., had criticized any centrally-controlled medical program for the whole Nation, and urged that medical needs be studied. Dr. Hugh Cabot of Rochester, Minn., leader of a "New Deal" committee of physicians openly opposing some policies of the A. M. A., charged that the medical profession is not meeting the problem of providing adequate medical care, and Dr. West replied that Dr. Cabot was merely ridiculing the profession.

However, conciliatory statements have since come from both groups. Despite this, the Medical Association will not abandon its stand that any health program developed by the Federal Government, or the states, must be carried out under the supervision of medical men. Dr. Morris Fishbein, Editor of the Association's Journal, declared in an interview.

Dr. I. S. Falk of the Social Security Board's research staff told the conference that the $850,000,000 health program is an effort to smooth out the cost of medical attention for all the people.

It also is an effort to break down the economic barrier "between the individuals or institutions equipped to service the sick and the millions of people in need of their services," he added.

Charles W. Taussig, President of the American Molasses Company, told the conference that expenditure of $850,000,000 on a health program "does not frighten business."

"A great deal more is known about preventing sickness than about preventing unemployment," he said, "yet we courageously explore the economic field, of which we know little, and neglect the field that we have at least partially mastered."

Dr. John P. Peters, New Haven, Conn., Secretary of the Committee of Positions, denied a report that the committee intended to break away from the Medical Association and form a new organization.

WPA Workers Allowed Military Camp Time

WASHINGTON, July 20 (AP)—WPA workers will be allowed to attend National Guard encampments for two weeks this summer.

They will not receive pay while away, but upon their return will be permitted to work extra time to make up the lost wages.

Greece Quake Kills Score

ATHENS, July 20 (AP)—The Government hurried relief by motor truck and railway to stricken communities affected by what is considered to be the strongest earthquake felt in this country in modern times. Casualties are tentatively listed as 20 fatalities and at least 100 injured. Officials said material damage was as yet unestimated.

Tokyo Police Corral Students Cutting University Classes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—Man hunts of truant university students have recently been occupying considerable attention of the Tokyo police and have further aggravated the relations, never very friendly, between the police and the students. The police always have been inclined to regard the students as dangerous thinkers and to check up on their diversions, whether harmful or innocuous, with something more than paternal strictness.

The war has further stimulated the ardor of the police, especially in relation to the 8,000 students of Waseda University, the largest private educational institution in Japan. Beginning last February, there have been sporadic raids on the cafés, tearooms, mah-jongg parlors, billiard halls, and other places of amusement and recreation which spring up like mushrooms in the neighborhood of a university. Considerable numbers of students, who were found frequenting these places, were arrested and detained in police stations during the day (the raids were made in the morning hours, with a view to catching truants from classes).

They were compelled to sit in complete silence, the only break being a series of lectures by police officials on the impropriety of wasting their time and their parents' money on frivolous amusements at a time of national emergency. Raids have also been carried out in the cafés of Tokyo's Broadway, the Ginza.

It may be that some of the students were also suspected of unsound thoughts and conversation about the war; but this seems to have played a minor role in the arrests. As a rule Japanese accept whatever the police do without questioning; but the Waseda students were sufficiently aroused to send a delegation of 16 of their number to the headquarters of the Tokyo police.

The students asked whether absence from classes was a criminal offense, liable to entail arrest. They also inquired by whom tearooms might be patronized, when and under what circumstances, complained of rough treatment by the police who carried out the arrests, suggested that the police themselves might close those tearooms which were regarded as centers of harmful influence, instead of arresting student patrons indiscriminately, and declared that too much policing might excite the resentment not only of the Waseda students, but also of the alumni, who are numbered in hundreds of thousands.

All the satisfaction that the students received was a declaration by the police that the raids were designed to weed out the "bad boys" from among the students and that students should not behave in such a way as to invite suspicion. The police denied that their raids affected only students, stating that "all those who lack the necessary appreciation of the present emergency times will be dealth with."

Anti-War Whisper: 4 Months in Jail

By the Associated Press

Tokyo

An example of Japan's concern over anti-war sentiment among its people appeared recently when the Supreme Court validated a four months' prison sentence meted out to a man who merely whispered his thoughts on the China conflict to a friend.

Japanese police charged that Suekichi Okada and an unnamed friend were engaged in a casual conversation aboard a Tokyo-bound train. When their voices dropped to mere whispers, the report read, a woman passenger near them became suspicious.

She proudly testified, in Okada's trial, that she eavesdropped and heard him voice anti-militaristic thoughts.

Fair to Preview Accident-Proof Roads of Future

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 20—How superhighways some day will carry huge volumes of traffic, with controlled speeds, equal safety for day and night driving, and with accidents made almost impossible as a result of special structural features, is to be explained dramatically to visitors at the New York World's Fair 1939 in display by General Motors Corporation.

"Designed by Norman Bel Geddes, the exhibit will present a moving panorama of what traffic control methods and automobile transportation may conceivably be like in the future," Williams S. Knudsen, President of General Motors, announced. The display known as "Highways and Horizons," will occupy a large portion of the 300,000 square feet of space the corporation has leased for a pavilion site.

Visitors are to begin their tour of the model highway in a plaza just outside the main entrance to the General Motors building, and will speed about in comfortable chairs along an escalator transporting them over the equivalent of miles of road.

Transportation arteries will be seen as they pass by large cities, run through intersections, or mount high hills. Some sections of the exhibit are to show roads at night under conditions of modern illumination. The tour will reach a climax when the visitor emerges from his traveling chair onto a full-size street intersection of "the World Tomorrow." Extending for more than a city block in four directions, this projection of the cross-roads many years hence is to reflect the thoughts of traffic experts on the best types of traffic regulation, architecture, and pedestrian facilities.

The General Motors building will be erected in the transportation zone of the exposition and will occupy an area of approximately two and one-half city blocks in a commanding position at the end of the $60,000,000 Central Mall.

Baltimore Explosion Fatal to 10 Workmen

BALTIMORE, Md., July 20 (AP)—A premature explosion of 450 pounds of dynamite killed 10 members of a crew of 18 workmen blasting a water tunnel through solid rock 200 feet below the surface near the city pumping station today.

Construction of the seven-mile water tunnel between the Lake Montebello filtration plant and the Gunpowder River was begun in 1937 by the J. P. Shea Company of Los Angeles, to provide an additional subterranean vaiduct to supplement the Baltimore City water supply.

Work was carried on simultaneously from several vertical shafts, but only one section was affected by the blast.

A three-year time limit was placed on the $5,300,000 PWA project, employing about 500 workmen, and day and night crews were maintained.

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World Challenge in Refugees

(Continued from Page 1)

1924 it restricted that invitation so drastically that the inflow fell from 800,000 in 1921 to 50,244 in 1937. The backwash in Europe, particularly after the advent of the Third Reich in 1933, raised a problem of almost indescribable misery and confusion.

Palestine Disappointing

America had changed its policy toward Europe, but Europe had not changed its policy in regard to America. At any rate the oppressor nations continued the old assumption that the future destination or welfare of the exiles was none of their affair. The hopes of Britain and the Jewish people that the closing of America's gates might be offset somewhat by the opening of Palestine have scarcely materialized since Palestine at the best of times took in only some 60,000 a year and, in view of the conflict with the Arabs, immigration has today dwindled to a negligible figure. Compared with the 300,000 or more who, according to recent appearances, will be clamoring to escape an intolerable existence in Europe each year for some time to come, Palestine can have but a small effect on the problem as a whole. The Evian committee, therefore, summoned at America's behest, faces an entirely new problem in refugees—an exporting Europe and no importing America to balance the account.

This, at least, is the problem if the Evian committee is to be something more than a mere humanitarian commission — which is all that the League's two commissions handling this work have been, although the refugees assisted are not of a type to be considered objects of charity. The Nansen Office, since 1921, has done heroic work in settling more than 1,500,000 Russians, 6,000 Bulgarians and 350,000 stranded Armenians — mainly through charitable organizations at little cost to the League. The commission to aid Germans, started by the American James G. McDonald in 1933, helped a large majority of the 150,000 Jews and others driven out of Germany, also at practically no cost to the League. Indeed so effective have these two commissions been, on a purely humanitarian basis, that the world had been misled into thinking that the whole problem was one of charity, and the Nations of the League, in their united wisdom had decided that both commissions might as well be liquidated this year.

Attempt at Action

Fortunately, with 800,000 waiting to flee from Germany, with Poland threatening to turn out 100,000 Jews a year and with almost every Central European country except Czechoslovakia determined to be rid of some of the population, it occurred to the Roosevelt Administration that before the League put its ideas of liquidation into effect, some attempt at sane action should be attempted. The Evian committee met last week as a result and immediately found itself up against the same fundamental question—was it to be a purely charitable organization, or was it to cope with a big political situation?

The meeting spent much of its time discussing "suitable" areas for placing refugees such as Kenya, Angola, Northern Australia, tracts in South America and Mexico—and very little time on the question of controlling the output from Europe and the condition in which expatriates left their native land. Whether Evian will prove to have sufficient authority to exercise such political control; whether it will be able to act as a government for the 4,000,000 or so exiles, who, having lost home and country, need special passports and identification papers; whether it will prove powerful enough to turn the "disorderly exodus" from Europe into an "orderly emigration," remains to be seen. The Powers which have refused to let the League bring any pressure to bear on Germany and which had been anxious to keep the refugee question under the League, doubtless under the same restriction, are not likely to ease Evian's path toward restraining the dictators. With them 4,000,000 exiles are not likely to weigh more in the balance of high politics than the Ethiopian nation or Loyalist Spain.

The best hope in the Evian commiteee at present lies in the fact that the American Chairman, Myron C. Taylor, a clear-sighted captain of industry, has shown by his statements that he sees the problem as a whole as a political and economic problem of first-rate importance and sees how it may be met. Disregarding all subtle politics, and apparently with the Roosevelt Administration behind him, he appears determined to broadcast to the world what should be done. It may be that he can arouse world public opinion to a point at which no Government will dare to refuse its co-operation. The hope may seem meager, but public opinion during the next few months may well be mobilized on Mr. Taylor's side more heavily than some Governments calculate.

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Chaco Peace Quickens Human Hopes

(Continued from Page 1)

demarcation has been disputed. After a status quo accord of 1907 the dispute gradually increased in intensity, with frequent fighting, until the Chaco war began in 1932. During its three-year course 100,000 persons were killed and both countries—especially Bolivia—were left economically exhausted.

Every known device of organized peace was brought to bear without success, including an arms embargo, inquiry and report by a League commission, a Committee of Nineteen American Republics meeting in Washington, nonrecognition of gains won by force, good offices and conciliation by many combinations of powers.

In 1935 the former Argentine Foreign Minister, Carlos Saavedra Lamas, began the work that won him a Nobel Peace Prize. Hostilities ceased under the Protocol of 1935. A neutral zone was established. Troops were withdrawn. Difficult negotiations led to exchange of prisoners.

There the situation remained while Paraguay and Bolivia went through political instability that made further advances impossible. Mr. Braden, at the time of my visit to Buenos Aires last February, launched an intensive drive, aided by charges in the Argentine Government.

Final Concessions

Specifically, the new treaty includes several final concessions as well as the provision for arbitration. Bolivia is to obtain an eastern outlet at the river port of Puerto Casado, where it may build customs houses. Bolivian goods are to be free of duty while crossing Paraguayan territory to this port on the Paraguay River.

The northern frontier is accepted as proposed by the Chaco Peace Conference last May. The more controversial western frontier is left to arbitration by the six Presidents, but only within limits. The line may not go far enough west to deprive Bolivia of lands it believes contains vast oil reserves. It may not go east far enough to deprive Paraguay of most of the territory it has taken by force of arms.

Final ratification of the treaty depends upon a plebiscite in Paraguay, and a Constituent Assembly in Bolivia, both to be completed within 20 days of the signature. After that, the arbitrators are allowed 60 days in which to render an award. Within 30 days of the award, Bolivia and Paraguay are to exchange diplomatic representatives, resuming normal relations.

Chaco Agreement Finds Second Ratification in Hearts of Two Peoples

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—Popular rejoicing has greeted the Chaco accord in La Paz, capital of Bolivia, and in Asuncion capital of Paraguay.

Large crowds of Paraguayans were rejoicing long after midnight, in many cases making merry, while newspaper offices sounded sirens and fired rockets.

In La Paz, the Bolivian Government issued a statement which referred to peace as if it were already restored and distributed thanks to all concerned. It said that Bolivians could now devote themselves to their tasks at home.

There were no exceptional manifestations of jubilee among Bolivians as they received the good news. There were, however, several official celebrations among officials, foreign diplomats, and cultural societies. The "man in the street" appeared to take a serene view of the settlement, but the conviction remained that Bolivia would lose some territory previously considered its own.

Port for Bolivia

There seems to be no doubt that the concession of free port facilities to Bolivia on the Paraguay River at Puerto Casado is the crux of the settlement. The publicity given to this aspect of the settlement in all parts of South America definitely proves Bolivia's main aim in the Chaco war.

Official testimony in La Paz to Bolivia's debt of gratitude to Argentina in the promotion of the settlement has not passed unnoticed. There has been unanimous tribute to Foreign Minister Cantilo's tenacity and tact, but it is also remembered that Bolivia and Argentina recently reached a commercial agreement to facilitate frontier oil trade and transport, and it was suggested at the time that the latter power might oblige Bolivia by exerting friendly influences on Paraguay to end the Chaco impasse.

The Buenos Aires settlement, fortunately, has dissipated all alarm over the reported arms purchases of both Bolivia and Paraguay beyond the limits contemplated by the preliminary peace terms. Apart from the increase of the rival armies beyond the protocol maximum, denounced by the American delegate, Spruille Braden, the arrival of large quantities of munitions, especially modern planes, was reported. It was alleged in one quarter that 40 Italian officers were training the Bolivian Army and La Paz had allotted a £1,000,000 fund in readiness for renewed hostilities. President Busch denied these assertions. At the same time he stressed Bolivia's demand for an Atlantic access which, apparently, has now been satisfied.

The Press

Comments on the agreement appearing in the South American press follow:

Colombia—El Espectador (Bogota) stated that the problem of the Chaco is henceforth not one between two States, but one for the whole continent. If the Buenos Aires negotiations had failed, it added, it would have been a continental failure; but, as these succeeded, America has a right to rejoice over a continental victory. La Razon (Bogota) said the Chaco dispute was but an incident in the great problem of Bolivia's Mediterranean situation: "While Bolivia is enclosed and asphyxiated in an inferior position to its neighbors American peace will always be menaced and American fraternity exhibited in painful crucifixion."

Chile—According to El Diario Ilustrado (Santiago) the creation of a free port on the River Paraguay will satisfy "an old and very reasonable Bolivian aspiration," while renunciation of an investigation into Chaco war responsibilities will remove one of the most serious threats of future difficulties. According to La Nacion (Santiago), the mutual concessions and sacrifices of Bolivia and Paraguay have largely contributed to "this American example of pacifism in a world convulsed by war and controversy."

Argentina—The future historian, stated La Prenas (Buenos Aires), will link the Chaco settlement with the discovery by the American peoples of their political capacity. It argued: Hitherto Europe has always been interested in or contributing to the solution of continental problems, not because of any tutelage it exercised, but because it was interested in a peace that was conducive to its own demographic and economic expansion along old, national lines. A new epoch has arrived with Americans settling their own problems with their own resources.

Brazil—O Imparcial (Rio de Janeiro), in an article signed by J. S. Maciel Filho, stated America had proved that it was not only the "refuge of liberty, but the continent of peace." O Journal stressed the strict neutrality Brazil has maintained in the conflict, while Correio de Manha was laudatory of the patience that had been exhibited all round. Journal do Brazil said both Bolivia and Paraguay had been heroic in their sacrifices for peace.

Peru—La Cronica (Lima) considered "the credit of 21 nations has been conserved by this diplomatic triumph." It added the hope that "Bolivia and Paraguay will continue this harmony in a joint recovery, sealed by heroism in war and sacrifice in peace."

Bolivia—La Razon (La Paz) stated that it had corresponded to Col. German Busch, the distinguished defender of the country in the Chaco war, to promote, as Chief of State, a settlement which reflected the desire of his fellow countrymen to return to peace and happiness.

The Chanceries

Comments from the various Chanceries appear below:

Chancellor Carlos Concha (Peru).—It is strictly fair to note that, in their three years of effort, despite the by no means small difficulties of mediation, the members of the peace mission never lost faith in their pacificatory task.

Paraguayan Chancery.—The Government cannot advance an opinion until it has received the official text of the agreement from Chancellor Cocilio Baez in Buenos Aires. In case it approves, acceptance will be conditional, for it will leave ratification to a popular plebiscite.

Bolivian Chancery.—The Bolivian Government will always remember with gratitude the noble efforts of the mediatory powers and especially those of Chancellor Cantilo who worked tenaciously and tactfully for a solution.

Chancellor Oswaldo Aranha (Brazil).—The solution adopted by the Chaco Conference not only brings peace to Bolivia and Paraguay, but it is also a reaffirmation before the world of the faith of the American peoples in arbitration and justice.

Chancellor Jose Ramon Gutierrez (Chile).—Two former foes have given an example to the world, each sacrificing aspirations so that both can achieve the progress that only prospers with peace.

Chancellor Jose Maria Cantilo (Argentina).—It was everybody's victory and it was an honor to labor with all delegates in this work of peace.

Mexico Approves Treaty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Renewing its protests of being a pacific country striving for world peace, Mexico recently sent a message to the two nations of Bolivia and Paraguay congratulating them on their agreement providing for mediation of their ancient quarrel over the Chaco district. President Cardenas, in his message of congratulation, expressed the hope their treaty might be the beginning of an era of peace and prosperity for the two nations.

Besides the official statements sent to the two South American countries, the local Government press agency issued bulletins approving the Government's stand in supporting the campaign for peace in the Americas. Local newspapers also applauded the move editorially, while informed observers saw in the move another attempt by Mexico to establish itself as a "big brother" to the sister republics to the South and to bind itself closer to them.

President Cardenas and others have for long advocated closer relations with the South American countries seeing in them a profitable outlet for Mexican products.

Another part of the campaign has been the interchange of artists, singers, dancers, and other entertainers between Mexico and countries in South America. That Mexico's program has succeeded to a great extent is shown by the fact that its most popular tenor, Pedro Vargas, now makes periodic trips to Argentina, where he is acclaimed as the ambassador of good will between the two nations. In like manner Argentine artists are acclaimed in Mexico by citizens who consider them the nearest relations of the Spanish-American group.

Museum Exhibits Round-World Bike

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Ga.—"Bucephalus," the bicycle which Fred Birchmore of Athens rode around the world, has come to rest in the Hall of Mechanical Heroes in Washington, as a teammate for Lindbergh's "Spirit of St. Louis."

Purchased in Germany on July 4, 1935, "Bucephalus" cost its rider eight sets of tires and four different seats before young Birchmore had completed his 18-month tour of the world.

The bicycle was placed in the Hall of Mechanical Heroes at the suggestion of Mr. J. E. Graf, Associate Director of the Smithsonian Institution.

Aleutian Islands' Survey in Sight

WASHINGTON, July 20 (AP)—The Public Works Administration allotted $1,425,000 today for construction of two vessels to chart waters about the strategically vital Aleutian Islands. The Aleutians are a chain of islands stretching 1,000 miles southwest from the Alaskan Peninsula toward Japan. They are mostly desolate, but military experts have described them as of great importance to the defense of this country.

This Government has many times considered the feasibility of building fortifications in the islands, but the only development at present is a town at Dutch Harbor, Unalaska.

The $1,425,000 will be spent on a 1,500-ton survey ship and a 125-ton auxiliary vessel. The other ship will have a double bottom and heavy bulkheads to enable it to withstand going aground.

PWA also allotted $700,000 to the Coast Guard for construction of two 110-foot harbor cutters. Officials said bids would be asked on these cutters soon. No assignments have been made for the vessels.

'But Don't Go Near the Water'

Wide World

Donald Duck and a Friend at the Shore

This Serious English Lad Seems to Have His Hands Full as He Carefully Carries His Oversized Pet Down to the Beach at a South of England Summer Resort

Court Limits Dewey's Course In Proceeding Against Hines

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 20—District Attorney Thomas Dewey faces the necessity today of limiting his case against James J. Hines, Tammany district leader, "either to the charge that the politician agreed with Arthur ("Dutch Schultz") Flegenheimer to influence and bribe judges in connection with the policy racket or that he actually carried out this alleged agreement.

A ruling that the prosecution must confine itself to one position or the other on Aug. 15, when the trial of Mr. Hines is slated to open, was handed down by Justice Ferdinand Pecora, of the State Supreme Court, late yesterday. Defense attorneys immediately interpreted this ruling as an important legal victory for the Tammany leader, who will go on trial with J. Richard ("Dixie") Davis, disbarred lawyer who served Schultz, and Martin Weintraub, a lawyer who appeared in defense of policy game offenders.

Watched Closely

Every prefatory move in this trial is watched most closely by informed observers, who have declared that it possesses far-reaching implications, not only for the future of Mr. Dewey's clean-up drive, but for that of New York's Tammany Hall and the ultimate political role of Mr. Dewey.

The court further decreed that if Mr. Dewey elects to try Mr. Hines on the more extreme charge of actually carrying out the alleged agreement to corrupt judges, he must thereupon furnish the names of the judges or officers in a bill of particulars.

Up until now Mr. Dewey has proceeded on the basis of both positions. When Mr. Hines was arrested, information filed with the court charged that he "did influence and intimidate judicial officers." The actual indictment handed down subsequently merely charged that the Tammany district leader, Schultz and others "conferred and discussed plans to influence, intimidate and bribe officers." It also asserted that the men named "agreed" to this plan, for which, according to the indictment, Mr. Hines was paid $1,000 by "Dutch" Schultz.

Mr. Dewey was directed by the court to select his course within five days.

Upheld Defense

Justice Pecora's ruling upheld the defense's petition that the prosecution furnish much more detailed information than was set forth in either the original demands or the indictment. A bill of particulars was ordered for nine of the 23 items listed in the demands. These items, however, cover virtually every charge set forth in the indictment.

The indictment names Mr. Hines only in the conspiracy count. As a conspirator, with an interest, direct or indirect, in the 12 counts of running a policy game, he is to be tried.

Declaring that a defendant has a right to know the exact nature of the charges against him, Justice Pecora instructed Mr. Dewey to furnish the defense with the following information:

"The number of lotteries, it is claimed that Hines conspired to contrive with a description of the object, method of operation and plan of each.

"The places where the lotteries were contrived.

Exact Days

"The exact day or days during the month of March, 1932, when the conference claimed to have resulted in an agreement to influence, intimidate or bribe judicial officers took place, . . . with a reasonable description of the premises in which the alleged conference was held."

Mr. Dewey also was ordered to state whether it is charged that Mr. Hines received a large sum in addition to an alleged initial $1,000, and if so, where was the payment made, by whom and in what amounts.

These demands refer to the first count in the indictment. In reference to the remaining counts, Mr. Dewey is asked to state whether it is charged that Mr. Hines did with any or all of the other defendants, contrive a lottery, and if so, to name the defendants, the place or places where the alleged contriving was done, and, finally, to state the nature, name, method of play, method of operation, and the system employed in each of the lotteries charged.

Because of the nature of the information demanded, it is conjectured in many quarters, that the Hines defense will be basically an alibi, insisting that he was somewhere else when the alleged contriving was taking place.

Seaman Courses Planned for Fall

WASHINGTON, July 20 (AP)—Seaman training schools will be established in September by the Maritime Commission, whose program for rehabilitating the Merchant Marine includes "trained and efficient personnel."

"Good men can sail poor ships, but poor men cannot sail good ships," commented Adm. Emory S. Land, Maritime Commissioner.

The schools will be located on Hoffman and Swinburne islands in New York harbor, Government Island at Oakland, Calif., and a site on the Gulf Coast.

The new maritime service, Admiral Land said, will not supersede the cadet system established a few months ago by the Commission. Under this system 10,000 youths have applied for training for officers on Government-owned and Government-subsidized ships.

Orders for Night Sessions See End of Harlan Defense

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Ky., July 20—Harlan's defendants in the extraordinary labor strife trial under way here rested their case today after four and a half weeks to the Government's four and after having brought more than 340 witnesses to the stand in an attempt to refute the contention that they have resorted to every kind of intimidation and violence to keep their mountain coal county free from unionism—to them, an unwelcome blight.

Under impatient proddings from Judge H. Church Ford, implemented by orders for night sessions in an effort to speed up what is already one of the longest trials in American legal history, they finally concluded after a full day yesterday in which they put 31 witnesses on the stand for the second successive day in a final broadside attack on at least a score of different allegations made against them.

They produced seven union miners to show that one company which had employed them for years knowing their union connections did not discriminate against them. They used three witnesses to attack the reputation for veracity of a widowed mother who had testified that her three children were intimidated from testifying that their father had been killed by a deputy sheriff in cold blood. They used seven more witnesses to buttress a contention that three deputy sheriffs were harmlessly rounding up drunks at the far eastern end of the county when the Government claims their guns were barring admission of union speakers to Harlan at the other end, and they sought to show that a Government witness had tried to get $75 for an agreement not to testify that he had see a deputy sheriff firing a rifle into the home of a union leader.

Trouble Still Occurs

One of the defendant deputies appeared today with a shockingly battered face, the result of an alleged attack on him by union men back in Harlan. In front of the court house stood the car of another deputy defendant scarred by four bullet holes, the result of a shooting in Harlan last week in which he came out best in an exchange with a man who had allegedly killed his father. During the session last night, two G men suddenly bolted from the court room on what apparently turned out to have been a false alarm. Judge Ford's demands on attorneys for speed and brevity provided a staccato refrain to the entire day. Only the jurymen who are being paid $3 cash a day and free maintenance seem to have settled contentedly into the routine of court life.

In this effort, the Government attorneys are meeting dogged resistance here. Every charge has been met by counter charge. Almost every tale of anti-union intimidation has been denied. But in the process of fighting back the defense exposed some weak points in their own armor, which have been pounded on with alacrity by the battery of young Government lawyers.

A typical example of this was provided by Bert Howard, former county attorney, who was put on the stand to testify that he had ordered Sherman Howard, a deputy, to the home of Minnie Clouse for the purpose, he said, of investigating the ambushing of a caravan of union organizers.

What Government Claimed

The Government had attempted to show that Mr. Howard's real purpose that day was to keep her three small children from testifying to what they had seen when a fusillade of bullets poured into the union cars from a hillside at a point where they happened to be picking up loose bits of coal for the family hearth.

Howard denied, under cross-examination, that he had given any orders, and then found himself confronted with charges of failure to even investigate, let alone secure indictments in the cases of tear gas bombings, broad daylight shootings and two murders. He admitted that in two cases he had done nothing to bring perpetrators of violence to trial, and the efforts he described in other cases were not, according to his own admissions, marked by persistence or any serious effort to apprehend those responsible. In each incident, union men were the victims.

Another attempt at defense which proved something of a boomerang was the testimony of seven employees of the Harlan Wallis Coal Company, that they made known their union affiliation to the company at the time they were employed by it, were hired nevertheless, and never suffered any discrimination. But the Government brought out the fact that while they may have retained their union cards, they paid no union dues, nor attended any union meetings until the time when the company signed a union contract.

In connection with this evidence, the Government tried to get each to admit that he had signed a "yellow dog" contract promising to keep out of unions as a condition of employment. Those who admitted signing cards on recuring employment denied, however, that they knew they were signing any such contracts.

Blueprint in Evidence

Technical evidence was introduced to show that Lee Coldiron, a Government witness, could not have witnessed, as he claimed, the firing of shots at Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Musick in broad daylight from the highway in a narrow Harlan valley. Aaron Creech, a mining engineer, showed to the jury a blueprint which purported to prove that it would have been impossible to see cars on the highway from his porch.

The Government contented itself with merely bringing out that Mr. Creech employed two defendant deputies in helping him take his sights and that he is a brother-in-law of Ben Unthank, former deputy employee of the Harlan County Coal Operators Association.

The defense's main effort of the day was expended in behalf of George Lee, deputy whose son was killed at the first "Battle of Evarts" in 1931. Seven witnesses corroborated his own story that he could not have been among those who allegedly turned union speakers back at the Harlan border the Sunday in 1935 when Harlan miners assembled to celebrate passage of the Wagner Act because he was rounding up drunks in a tiny mountain hamlet at the other end of the county. But all admitted, as he himself had, that he slapped an aged and one-eyed miner who was substituting as speaker at the meeting for those who could not get there. His defense for this was that when he arrived at the meeting he heard the speaker say, "There's one of the thugs now," and that "I thought of my boy being killed there and I got mad and slapped him."

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Chicago Climb Interrupted By New England Weather

BULLETIN

Today's double-header between the Red Sox and Chicago White Sox was postponed. The teams will try to play a double-header tomorrow

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Lounging in the lobby of a downtown hotel, Jimmy Dykes stared through the open door at the steady-falling rain.

"Just look at that," he muttered, without moving his mouth. "How can a fellow keep his ball club in shape? The pitchers are crying for work and the rest of the gang has forgotten what a base hit looks like. Everybody talks about the weather, but why doesn't someone do something about it?"

Winning in East

The Chicago White Sox manager is ordinarily a good natured individual. But this inactivity, caused by a stretch of inclement New England weather, has him worried.

"We were doing pretty well on this eastern trip," continued Dykes. "The boys won two out of three in Philadelphia and did the same in Washington. I figured we were ready to take the Red Sox. But these off days may throw us off key. I don't like them."

Checking back the Chicago record, it is discovered that Dykes has led his "boys" through 13 triumphs in the last 18 starts, which is better than average baseball. They came into Boston on Monday with a grip on sixth place, but today were in possession of fifth. The Chicago manager must admit that inactivity has its virtues. While idle yesterday, the White Sox moved to the top of the second division when the Washington Senators beat Detroit.

Appling Returns

Off to a belated start this season, the White Sox expect to win a majority of their games during this second half of the race. They probably will. Injuries hampered the first three months of play.

Luke Appling, their shortstop, met with an accident in Los Angeles March 27, while spring training was still in progress. Luke made his initial 1938 appearance at short on July 8. A lifetime .312 hitter in the American League, he has added spark to the Dykes offense.

Clint Brown, relief pitcher de luxe, was restored to the roster July 10 and is working out daily with the team. Like Appling, he spent the first half of the season on the inactive list. Another pitcher, Bill Dietrich, is still laboring under handicap.

Stratton Is Ace

Monte Stratton, side-arm right-hander, is the White Sox hurling ace. He has won eight and lost four, winning his most recent two starts from the Athletics and Senators here in the East.

Dykes likes Boston's chances in the American League race.

"The Red Sox look good to me," he confessed. "They've stayed up around the top all season, despite streaky pitching. If Jack Wilson ever gets going, they'll be tough through August and September. Jack's a great fellow to have around. He can go nine innings today, and relieve tomorrow.

"The Red Sox can power that ball," Jimmy continued. "They treat all pitching alike at Fenway Park. Makes little difference who's throwing against them. Cramer, Vosmik, Foxx, Cronin, Higgins and Chapman going up to that plate in a row. Boy, that's enough power to blow Howard Hughes around the world again!"

Plans Announced For New Skating Rink for Boston

That the Skating Club of Boston is going to have a fine ice skating rink and clubhouse of its own became known today when plans for the new structure were made public by Charles M. Rotch, president of the club. The new structure will be situated on a lot of land consisting of some 135,000 square feet. It was recently purchased by the club and is situated between Soldiers Field Road and Western Avenue.

This club is one of the oldest of its kind in the country and has a large and enthusiastic active membership. There is also a long waiting list and it is to meet the need of having larger quarters that the new rink and clubhouse are being erected. The new artifical rink will be 200x85 feet. The clubhouse will be on the Soldiers Field frontage of the lot and it will be equipped with locker room, offices and a balcony overlooking the ice.

A group of five trustees has been appointed to finance the project. The money will be raised by a bond issue which will be subscribed to by members of the club and their friends. The trustees are: Edward J. Atkinson, Frederick Goodrich, James Lawrence, M. L. Maddon and Alfred M. Tozzer.

'We're Set—Let's Race'

By a Staff Photographer

Left to Right—(Standing) Sue Smith, Leora Marvin, and Barbara Connolly; (Sitting) Mary Stephenson, Nancy Leiter, Sally Smith, and Betty Haley

Skipperettes of the Pleon Yacht Club Await a Fog Lift Off Marblehead Today. For Three Days They Have Been Sitting, Hoping for the Weather to Clear. They Are Scheduled to Race for the Venture Trophy, Donated by Nancy Leiter, the Winner to Represent the Pleon Y. C. in the North Shore Women's Championships

Sporting Around the Hub

Except for a few matches to be played indoors this afternoon, Longwood Bowl tennis was another washout today. According to Dave Niles, chairman, the semifinals will be staged Sunday and the finals on Monday if a break in the weather allows the committee to catch up.

The women's tournament draw is being changed by Mrs. George W. Wightman, who announced the default of top-seeded Helen Pedersen of Stamford, Conn. The new seeding will find Dorothy Andrus in the No. 1 spot; Kay Winthrop moved up to No. 2, followed by Eunice Dean and Hope Knowles. Mme. Sylvia Henrotin of France and Mrs. Takuko Nakano of Japan are 1 and 2, respectively, in the foreign list.

For the third straight day, inclement weather conditions forced the postponement of the opening day's sailing of the North Shore junior yacht racing championships off the Eastern Yacht Club, Marblehead. Yesterday, an attempt was made to start the series, but to no avail. The seven crews entered immediately lost themselves in the fog, and the needle-in-the-haystack game began.

Beginning July 27 Newton will hold city singles and doubles tennis championships on playground department courts. . . . Winning players will represent Newton at the New England Public Works and Playgrounds championships at Hartford, Conn. . . . Weston will be the scene of the second annual Harvard Club golf tournament on July 28. . . . Henry Lynch, defending champion and holder of the Taft Bowl, plans to compete. . . . Two teams are deadlocked for the Winchester qualifying medal in the fifteenth annual invitation four-ball tourney. . . . The teams which fought the rain and fog at Winchester yesterday to turn in one-under-par 71's were Howard Paul and E. R. Boyd of Bear Hill and Ted Bishop and Joe Fay of Woodland.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Three Years Ago

Yale-Harvard track team defeated Oxford-Cambridge, 6½ to 5½, at London for eighth victory in 12 meets.

N. H. Tennis

CRAWFORD NOTCH, N. H., July 20 (AP)—The four seeded players in the White Mountains and New Hampshire State tennis tournament yesterday led the field into the third round, with the top ranking S. Ellsworth Davenport, of Forest Hills, N. Y., setting the pace.

Davenport drew a first-round bye and then defeated Gerard H. Coster, of New York, 6—3, 6—0. The second seeded Robert E. Becker, of Miami, Fla., eliminated F. C. Smith, of Pittsburgh, 6—3, 6—1, before benefiting by the default of G. L. C. Earle, of Forest Hills, N. Y.

Anton F. Von Bernuth, of Whitestone, N. Y., third seeded, drew a first round bye and a second round default by Emanuel Lawrence, of Intervale, N. H. The other favored player, Ted Carter of Manchester, N. H., advanced on a bye and the withdrawal of Paul Buskey, of Quincy, Mass.

In the other second round matches Walter Eppey, Meredith, defeated Jack Crawford, Quincy, Mass., 6—0, 6—1, Fayette White, Holyoke, Mass., defeated C. L. Jenson New York, 6—1, 6—0; Osborne Cowles, Hanover, defeated E. S. March, New York, 6—1, 6—2; Donald Meiklejohn, Hanover, won by default from King Smith, New York, and George Goodwin, Haverhill, N. H., defeated C. J. Hamlin, Boston, 6—0, 6—3.

The Standings

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh	48	28	.632
New York	50	31	.617
Cincinnati	44	35	.557
Chicago	45	36	.556
Brooklyn	37	43	.463
Boston	34	41	.453
St. Louis	31	45	.408
Philadelphia	22	52	.297

Results July 19

Cincinnati 3, Boston 1.
Cincinnati 7, Boston 3.
Brooklyn 8, Chicago 3.
New York 7, St. Louis 6.
Pittsburgh 8, Philadelphia 0.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	49	28	.636
Cleveland	48	28	.632
Boston	46	31	.597
Washington	43	40	.518
Chicago	33	38	.465
Detroit	38	44	.463
Philadelphia	29	46	.387
St. Louis	23	54	.299

Results July 19

Washington 4, Detroit 3 (10 innings).
Cleveland 5, New York 3.
Other games postponed.

BASEBALL

Two Games Tomorrow, Fenway Park
First Game, 1:30 P. M.

RED SOX vs. CHICAGO

Seats at Kennedy's Hub. 2100

Kashdan Defeats Champion

In the seventh round of the Masters Division of the American Chess Federation Congress, now in progress at the Hotel Touraine, Boston, I. Kashdan, New York, one of the leading contenders for premier honors, improved his chances materially by defeating David Polland, 1937 winner. Kashdan adopted the difficult Meran variation of the Queen's Gambit, and after about 18 moves of "book" play, was able to neutralize his opponent's threatening attack, and won a piece in complications. In the afternoon session, Kashdan defeated George Shainswit, New York, whom he outplayed in the ending. Kashdan's score of 4-0 is potentially the best, but his three adjourned games present difficult problems.

The other leaders, I. Horowitz, 1936 winner, and Polland, could only gather one point in the two sessions. Polland defeated B. Dahlstrom, and after defeating Jaffe, in the afternoon, Horowitz adjourned his game with J. Collins, Brooklyn. The position is, however, favorable, and Horowitz will probably win.

Harold Morton, New England champion, won a point and a half in the two sessions, defeating J. Moscowitz, New York, in a trappy Ruy Lopez, and drawing with A. E. Santasiere, New York.

Burton D. Dahlstrom, Chicago, broke into the winning column for the first time by defeating Charles Jaffe, who adopted the Queen's Indian Defense and gradually drifted into an inferior position, ultimately losing his queen.

In the Consolation Division, Donald MacMurray, New York, extended his string of consecutive victories to seven, defeating H. Lyman, Boston school boy. Albert Martin, 1935 Rhode Island Champion, defeated S. Epstein, Spotswood, N. J., and is in second position.

J. Rauch, Montreal, remains undefeated in Class A, having won six straight.

Runyan Is Leading For Harry Vardon Memorial Trophy

NEW YORK, July 20 (AP)—Paul Runyan of White Plains, N. Y., picked up 100 points through his victory in the National P. G. A. championship last week and thereby vaulted past U. S. open champion Ralph Guldahl into first place in the competition for the Harry Vardon Memorial Trophy.

Figures released by Fred Corcoran, P. G. A. tournament manager, give Runyan 307 points and Guldahl 249. Sam Snead, still the Nation's leading money-winner with $7,112.83, is third with 231, followed by Jimmy Hines, 227; Byron Nelson, 214; Henry Picard, 206; Harry Cooper, winner in 1937, 198; Horton Smith, 160; Johnny Revolta, 157, and Toney Penna, 154.

Runyan's defeat of Snead in the P. G. A. final won him $1,100 and brought him from seventh to fifth place with a total of $5,058.16. Cooper is second with $5,861.33, Picard third with $5,392.67, and Revolta fourth with $5,228.33. Behind Runyan in the first 10 are Jimmy Thomson, $4,246.67; Guldahl, $4,155; Nelson, $3,963.50; Hines, $3,518.75; and Smith, $3,449.

A New State Champion

William T. McBain of Concord, N. H.

McBain Recently Became Eligible for the Next Champion of Golf Champions Tournament by Taking the New Hampshire State Amateur Title at Bretton Woods. He Defeated Warren Tibbetts of Manchester, N. H., in the Final Round 1 Up (19 Holes)

Finland Agrees To Stage the '40 Olympic Games

HELSINGFORS, July 20 (AP)—The 1940 Olympic Games, relinquished by Japan last week, were awarded officially to Finland yesterday. Helsingfors was named host city.

The invitation was issued by Count Henri de Baillet-Latour of Belgium, president of the International Olympic Committee, after he received an official notification from the Japanese Ambassador at Brussels of Japan's decision not to stage the games.

Making Plans Now

Two committees representing the Government and civil authorities made plans to entertain the world's greatest athletes. The Finnish Government has agreed to finance the games. Work has started on plans for a stadium while the deputy of Helsingfors has suggested ocean liners be brought into port and used as floating hotels as a solution of the housing problem.

Kuopio, in the middle of Finland, has offered to arrange for the winter games. While no dates for the summer games have been announced it is believed they will be moved back to July or August, dates more suitable to the United States and European countries.

Had Tokyo staged the games, they would have been held in September and October.

Less Pomp and Ceremony

Finland, which originally bid for the games against Japan, will stage the competition without the pomp and ceremony that surrounded the 1932 and 1936 games at Los Angeles and Berlin, respectively. Officials plans to model the games more after the 1912 competition at Stockholm.

Meanwhile, spokesman for the Italian Olympic Committee said Italy would oppose any attempt of Japan to hold the 1944 games in Tokyo. Italy has indicated she would like them in Rome.

Count Baillet-Latour said, however, the 1944 games will not be discussed until the international committee meeting in London next June.

And Talking of... Lawn Tennis

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The Unsolved Problem

WIMBLEDON—Who is the best woman lawn tennis player in the world at the present time?

In the ordinary way, if that question were posed at this time of the year, the answer would be, quite obviously, the winner of the women's singles here; but things have not happened in the ordinary way and it was by no means established, in the final of the All-England Club's 1938 championship, that Mrs. Helen Wills Moody, U. S. A., is a player superior in these days to her countrywoman and great rival, Helen Jacobs. In spite of the score (6—4, 6—0) by which the former was victorious.

You can discount all the evidence that these figures appear to show after 4—4 in the opening set. For in the course of the hard-fought ninth game, as you will remember, Miss Jacobs threw her weight suddenly onto an unreliable ankle and went out of effective action.

Very gallantly she stayed in the ring, but without anything like normal mobility and, therefore, without the faintest hope of victory. All Mrs. Moody had to do was to hit the ball where her adversary wasn't. Which was extremely easy. And all "the other Helen" could hope to do was to hit a "winner" off every shot and so avoid a rally. Which was impossible.

So everyone felt very disappointed indeed. Miss Jacobs for obvious reasons and because a keen personal ambition was frustrated; Mrs. Moody because some of the shine was inevitably taken out of her brilliant Wimbledon "come back"; and the general public because the anti-climax deprived it of seeing what promised to be really and truly one of the great sporting battles of the century.

Equally Matched

The little that we did see of the Helens' fourth meeting in the Wimbledon singles final (they have now opposed each other 10 times in the two hemispheres and Mrs. Moody has lost only once—when she retired in the American championship final of 1933) accentuated the sense of disappointment. Because the two women, intense rivals from the same school and the same tennis club back in Berkeley, Calif., appeared to be absolutely equally matched and on the very top of their 1938 form.

Mrs. Moody pounding out her high-power, wide-angled drives to a wonderful length, backhand and forehand, from the base-line, Miss Jacobs retrieving assiduously, varying pace and length with guile, aiming courageously (and successfully) for the side-lines, and coming in from time to time on an excursion to the net that usually ended the rally in her favor with an incisive volley.

Mrs. Moody's powerful driving put her opponent on the defensive from the start, as it always does. But Miss Jacobs has what may be termed an offensive defense. And by the time the score reached four games all we had been treated to long and clever rallies full of running that were as exacting for the participants as they were exciting for the crowd. Both parties were showing signs of the pressure they were exerting upon one another when the match changed character so unhappily, and became a walk-over in everything but name.

Player of the Year

Whatever scope for argument there may be as to the identity of the best woman lawn tennis player in the world at the present time, there can be none at all regarding the identity of the Woman Player of the Year. That title belongs without the slightest shadow of doubt to the embodiment of tranquil power, Helen Wills Moody, whose eighth success in Wimbledon singles sets up a record—an unprecedented sequence of such victories. The next best total is seven, by Mrs. Lambert Chambers (nee Dorothea K. Douglass) in the women's championship and by William Renshaw in the men's. The only other person to be a singles champion here on more than five occasions was the incomparable Suzanne Lenglen of France, Queen of the Courts from 1919 until the start of Helen's reign.

Helen Wills first won the Wimbledon singles in 1927 and she repeated the process in 1928, 1929, 1930, 1932, 1933 and 1935. Then she had to give up the game for a spell. To find herself faced, on returning, by Helen Jacobs, Alice Marble and Sarah Fabyan, all of the U. S. A.; Madame Réné Mathieu, France; Jadwiga Jedrzejowska, Poland; Mrs. Hilda Sperling, Denmark (formerly Hilda Krahwinkel, of Germany); and Kay Stammers, Great Britain. I cite these people particularly because, with Mrs. Moody, they comprised the "last eight" in the Wimbledon singles. This was all perfectly in accordance with anticipations, so far as seven of them were concerned, because they were "seeded" in the draw.

The eighth was Helen Jacobs, Wimbledon champion of 1936, who was not so "seeded," but who uprooted a "seed"—Peggy Scriven, Great Britain—in the fourth round. Miss Jacobs provides the first instance of a non-"seeded" player reaching a Wimbledon final since the system of separating the acknowledged stars in the early rounds was adopted.

Ninth Final—A Record

Now these good ladies I have mentioned, taken altogether, can be regarded as the most powerful and evenly-balanced "last eight" ever seen at any one Wimbledon meeting. And they presented a very great problem for Mrs. Moody to tackle while trying to regain the championship after two years' absence.

Well, Mrs. Moody, with a bye in both the first and second rounds, began her task with a third-round victory over Mrs. P. F. Glover, Great Britain, and then she won a great battle with the South African star, Mrs. E. L. Heine Miller by 8—6, 6—4, after being 1—5 down in the first set. Still preserving her record of not dropping any sets, she accounted decisively for Kay Stammers (6—2, 6—1) in the round of the "last eight"—a great contrast, this, to their close fight in the Wightman Cup matches a fortnight earlier—and in the semi-final stage Mrs. Moody put out Mrs. Sperling by 12—10, 6—4. Thus she set up a new record by entering the final for the ninth time.

Meanwhile, Helen Jacobs was busy defeating Mary Whitmarsh, Great Britain, 6—0, 6—1; Joan Ingram, Great Britain, 9—7, 6—3; Freda James, Great Britain, 6—4, 6—2; Mary Scriven, 6—3, 6—0; Jadwiga Jedrzejowska, 6—2, 6—3; and Alice Marble, 6—4, 6—4. To refresh your memory with the complete results in the fifth round, I would add that Miss Marble beat Madame Mathieu, 6—2, 6—3; and Mrs. Sperling defeated Mrs. Fabyan, 4—6, 6—4, 6—4. Helen has been taught a new "flat" drive by her instructor, W. T. Tilden, but under pressure of competition she always forsook it for her old, reliable "chop."

Agile Alice

The most pleasing player of them all to watch in action was the volatile Alice Marble, with her beautiful service, variety of stroke, graceful style and masculine conception of play. She won the women's doubles with Sarah Fabyan and the mixed with the great Don Budge. Two successes which, allied to Mrs. Moody's success and Budge's two other victories, in the men's singles and (with Gene Mako) in the men's doubles, gave all the five championships to the United States. No country has ever swept the board like this before. The women's consolation tournament, for the All-England Plate, was won by Miss D. Stevenson, Australia.

What a pity, from the spectator's point of view, that more women do not play on the Alice Marble lines. And that those who do are apparently unable to maintain a level standard. Usually they succumb to the folk who operate less adventurously from, or mainly from, the base line. As did tall and graceful Nancye Wynne, Australia's young No. 1, in her match with Madame Mathieu. For the first set, Nancye was hitting fluently from all parts of the terrain, playing one of the finest "all court" games ever seen here. But she just couldn't keep up her volleying against shrewd and reliable driving.

Most women's tennis is just a matter of driving. And the apotheosis of such driving was seen in Mrs. Moody's semifinal match with Mrs. Sperling. Some of their rallies were prodigious—65 exchanges were counted on one occasion—and a great deal of the play was not very clever, the ball being banged more or less down the middle and each party waiting for the other to make a mistake. Such tactics, even by the most eminent exponents, are apt to appear.

As our Mr. Erniest Tryer says:

Drawn by John A. May

"A Little Pedestrian."

Only One Match Played In Eastern Tournament

NEW YORK, July 20 (AP)—Rain flooded the courts at the Jackson Heights Tennis Club yesterday and washed out all but one match in the Eastern clay-court tennis championships. In the dried confines of the clubhouse, however, Don McNeill, the second-seeded player from Oklahoma City, announced his withdrawal.

In the only match played, a third-round encounter, Lewis Wetherell of Los Angeles, National public parks singles champion, eliminated George Ball of El Paso, Texas, 6—4, 6—3.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

Batting (first three in each league)

Player, club	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Averill, Indians	76	279	66	105	.376
Lombardi, Reds	65	246	31	90	.366
Foxx, Red Sox	77	292	73	106	.363
Berger, Reds	50	178	37	63	.354
Medwick, Cardinals	72	289	47	101	.350
Travis, Senators	79	312	52	109	.350

Home Runs

American League		National League	
Greenberg, Tigers	28	Goodman, Reds	24
Foxx, Red Sox	26	Ott, Giants	20
York, Tigers	22	Lombardi, Reds	11
Dickey, Yankees	18	Camilli, Dodgers	11
Johnson, Athletics	18		

Runs Batted In

American League		National League	
Foxx, Red Sox	97	Ott, Giants	72
York, Tigers	73	Goodman, Reds	64
Dickey, Yankees	72	McCormick, Reds	61
Averill, Indians	66	Medwick, Cards	61
Keltner, Indians	64	Rizzo, Pirates	58

Five Years Ago

By the Associated Press

Women's national 100-meter and one-mile swimming championships won by Lenore Kight.

Where to Dine

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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Finland's Women Have 'Almost Equal Rights'

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Women of Finland Freely Enter Most of the Occupations

Madame Holsti, Wife of the Foreign Minister, Adds, However, That There Is Some Discrimination

By Helen Johnson Keyes
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Mme. Rudolf Holsti, wife of the foreign minister of Finland, recently devoted to a few women representatives of the press, a generous slice of time between a luncheon and an evening party in honor of the Finnish delegation, on the site of the coming New York World's Fair. The delegation had been celebrating with Sweden the tercentenary of the first Finnish and Swedish colonies on this shore, in Delaware.

"Can you, in a few strokes," I asked, "paint a picture of women's life in Finland?"

"On paper," responded Mme. Holsti, "Finnish women have almost equal rights with men. They are excluded only from the army, the navy, and the ministry—and in the case of the ministry they may, after graduation from a course at the University of Helsinki, sit on the Church Council, and I believe that 70 women now occupy these positions. Sixteen women sit in the Diet, which is our one-chambered parliament, composed of 200 members, elected for three years.

"It can be no surprise to Americans to see our women active in the professions; but the fact that architecture and engineering are particularly attractive to them may point to a difference in national propensities. Many women are engaged in industry and they are successful also in the rôle of collector."

No Unemployment Problem

Mme. Holsti went on to state that about 20 per cent of the industrial workers of Finland are women and that almost all women in the towns are trained for jobs. Wives, she says, work, as they do in America. The fact, however, that there exists no unemployment problem (about 1,500 unemployed individuals are present in the national population of over 3,000,000) helps to achieve an enviable picture.

When I asked whether women were discriminated against in the matter of salaries, she acknowledged that although the Finnish slogan is "equal pay for equal work," nevertheless, in certain types of factory labor, in some clerical occupations and even in some branches of teaching, women do fare less well than their male competitors.

"Our women," she continued, "go into all vocations which engage American women, but they also enter work in which, I believe, American women are never seen. They become car conductors, switchmen, barbers, caddies, and even brick carriers and road laborers."

Study Farming

Madame Holsti said that the agricultural schools attract particularly women who own large farms. They may have been educated at foreign universities and introduced at European courts, but they come home to learn how to administer their own acres.

A work paralleling the demonstration projects of the Federal Department of Agriculture, is carried on among the housekeepers of Finland by Martha's League, composed of 43,000 women. Experts in home economics visit, on request, homes both in towns and in the rural districts, to teach sewing, cooking, laundering, interior decorating, child care, and, in the country, also gardening, poultry raising, dairying. As 87 per cent of the population lives in the country the work there is vital. Mme. Holsti said that although the homes of Finland are less mechanized and have fewer luxuries than are desired in America, a very real comfort exists everywhere. There is not a slum in the entire nation, a fact which finds one of its explanations in the cooperative dwellings that offer such favorable terms that even poor families not only occupy but own their apartments or houses.

Child Labor Non-Existent

Women are active, Mme. Holsti said, in prison reform, child welfare, and recreational work among employees. Child labor is non-existent, no employment being legal before the age of fourteen, and even between the ages of fourteen and sixteen only four hours of work daily are permitted. For adults the working day is eight hours, and good vacations prevail. Nevertheless there are occasional strikes in behalf of improved wage scales.

"We are very serious people," said Mme. Holsti. "We have innumerable schools. It is necessary to read and write in order to secure a marriage license. Our illiteracy is only one per cent, which seems remarkable inasmuch as our children must travel over great distances in boats, on the ice or through the snow to their classrooms. We are obliged to learn well a number of languages, a practical necessity which does steal much time from other branches of learning.

Likes Politics

This is Mme. Holsti's second visit to the United States. Of all that she has seen here, she most admires the Grand Canyon. She thinks that traveling presents too many fascinating experiences to justify the expenditure of much time on shopping. "In town, we wear clothes just like yours, but we have fewer and less elegant models," she told me. Living, except for dressing, is cheap in Finland, and by comparison with what we must pay for comfortable homes and good food, clothing seems to us expensive and handsome wardrobes unnecessary.

"Do I like politics? Oh, very much," she said.

Acme; Polyfoto

Mme. Rudolf Holsti, Wife of Finland's Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Her Two Sons. Madame Holsti Is Visiting the United States as Part of a Delegation From Finland Celebrating With Sweden and the United States the Tercentenary of the Founding of the First Finnish and Swedish Colonies in America

A Chat in Self-Styling

In Choosing a Hat, Consider the Line at the Back

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The back of a hat should always be critically surveyed with a hand-mirror before it is purchased. The front may flatter the face and the sidelines display becomingly the coiffure, while the silhouette across the back remains distinctly unbecoming.

This is particularly true of some hats whose large brims droop in a wide U across the neck and shoulders. Women with short necks and fat shoulders should not attempt such brims but can have them turned up or cut to narrowed dimensions, perhaps with an irregular line that breaks the difficult flat plane and offers a glimpse here and there of the neck. The effect is particularly perilous when the crown is extremely shallow, for then the brim, when seen from below, appears to swoop down from the top of the head at a very awkward pitch.

Off-the-face and back-on-the-head hats are not likely to suit women with aquiline noses or prominent chins, nor those who wear glasses. In fact, hats that expose the front of the head require faces built straight up and down, not at an angle, for the absence of frontage has the effect of throwing the forehead back and the lower part of the face forward.

Some women cannot wear attractively hats whose silhouettes are decidedly asymmetrical. Analysis will show that these women have faces which are at their best seen directly from the front, and an even brim holds the eye to that view. On the contrary, women whose most favorable aspect is a three-quarters or a profile view, do well to pull the eye, as it were, over to that position by introducing a dramatic angle in the contour of the hat just where the flattery will be most striking.

I. C.

'Nine Pounds of Peas, Please'

They Serve in Lieu of a Trip to the Mountains

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Nine pounds of peas, please," I told the grocery clerk, as I looked over the great array of fresh vegetables which are on display now. "NINE POUNDS OF PEAS!" repeated one of my neighbors as we watched the clerk put one double handful after another into a huge paper sack. "How can you ever fix that many peas in this weather?" she wanted to know, "and why do you want to do it, when those in a can are just as good?".

"Oh, I don't mind the work at all," and then I told her how I felt about it.

In the first place I never look at them in the morning while I am hurrying around preparing dinner, cleaning the house, and doing the numberless things that must be done no matter what the thermometer says. For even in the simplest homes families like to sleep in made beds, and eat regular meals; clothes have a way of getting dirty, and floors make a house feel cooler if they are not dusty.

Puts Them in the Icebox

If I were to look at my sack of peas then, I'm sure I, too, would push the hair back from my moist brow (to put it poetically) and say in a harassed voice, "Nine pounds ARE too many!" Instead I put them in the icebox to get nice and cold, and I look forward to fixing them in the afternoon.

Now peas are a clean vegetable; no juice to run out, no seeds to scatter, no silk for the carpet, and so I walk right into the living room and sit in the best chair with my pan for the shells on one side and the smaller pan for the peas on the other. Sometimes I turn on the radio, and the first few peas in the empty pan make a rat-a-tat-tat like rain on the attic roof. More often I just meditate. It is the most cooling occupation any housewife can have. Just try holding a lap full of cool green peas, try handling them and see how your temperature goes down.

A I watch the pile accumulate I think of a dear lady who once lived with us. She had lost her sight but not her vision. Peas felt green to her she used to tell us children, as we helped her with this chore. As I look at them now I never fail to be grateful that they not only feel green to me, but look green also, as I can see them. Naturally it follows that I think of other things to be grateful for, and before I realize it, all the peas are in one pan, and the pods are in the other.

Sharing Her Coolness

Or I go out on the front porch, and one of the neighbors comes in for a chat. Perhaps she lends a hand and I can share my coolness with her. After shelling it is pleasant to sit just a few minutes and run your hand through the pan of cool green edible marbles, and think how happy the family will be at dinnertime.

I put them on to simmer, adding only a little salt and sugar, and soon my peas are done. Then I can add carrots or new potatoes in cream; or maybe I'll serve them alone with just a little butter, but no matter which method I use, the boys are sure to say, "Peas! Oh BOY, do we like them!"

And then my thoughts will go back to my friend in the grocery store who maintained that "those in the can are just as good." Those in the can are good, but they're as different from the fresh vegetable as can be. They are not as alike as the proverbial peas.

But most of all I would have missed the fun of shelling them. Rich Hindu princes have native boys to fan them; rich people in my own country have electric fans, insulation, and air-conditioned rooms; others can afford to go to the high mountains or the seashore during hot weather. All these things are done in order to keep cool, and yet I in my living room with a lap full of cool green peas can achieve so easily the same result.

J. E. C.

Courtesy of Kraft-Phenix Cheese Corporation

Salmon Sandwich de Luxe—A Meal in Itself

Salmon Sandwich de Luxe makes a nice dish for a warm summer evening, when you want something hearty but not too heavy. Flake 1 small can salmon, add 2 tablespoons horseradish, 1 teaspoon lemon juice, 4 tablespoons mayonnaise, and seasoning to taste. Mix thoroughly. Spread generously between slices of bread (crusts trimmed). Spread the outsides of each sandwich with melted butter, and toast the sandwiches on both sides under low broiler until brown.

Pour a generous amount of cheese sauce over each sandwich, and garnish with sweet pickle fans and parsley. To make the sauce, slowly melt ½ pound cheese in the top of a double boiler; then add ½ cup milk gradually, stirring constantly until the sauce is smooth. Crisp bacon strips laid across the sandwich make a savory addition to the dish.

For the Men Of the Family

By A. Stanford Bridgland
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

What will be the fashionable colors for men's suits this autumn and winter? And what will be the correct accessories to accompany them? The British Color Council has answered these questions. Blue, brown, and green are suggested for suits. Two new blues are introduced: a dark shade reflecting the blue-green of the sea; college blue, a darker but warmer tint. Blue-green is indicated for the lining of both.

New Browns

Brown also has two fresh colors: a warm, deep shade named Barbadoes; a darker tone described as Indies brown. A lining matching the former, suits both cloths. The Council further sponsors regent green, a deep shade with lining in accord.

Shades for Shirts

Which are the most attractive shirts to go with these suits? For the blue group, apart from white, there are three shades of blue and a gray that matches the sea gull's feathers. To accompany brown kits, we have cream, ivory, parchment, and pine-frost, the last a light green. Green outfits require shirts in gradations of that color, medium gray with a touch of green, silver-gray.

What Tie?

Men are keen on ties and the Council gives guidance to becoming selections. For blue suits, chocolate, Oxford blue, peony red, and purple navy find favor. Champagne, cream, maroon, and peat brown represent suitable ties for brown kit. While silver gray, bottle green, Cambridge blue, and gold pass the test with green clothes. This should help those who give ties as presents.

Striking Outfits

I looked in at the Richmond Horse Show on the last day. The Earl of Athlone, its president, looked well in a blue-gray, double-breasted suit, with black derby, a dark red carnation in his lapel. Sir Walter Gilbey, lover of horses, an individualist in dress, attracted attention. His gray herring-bone overcoat was single-breasted, with fly fronts and turn-back cuffs. Suit of Glenurquhart pattern had red overchecks, trousers plain at hem. A diamond pin flashed from a black and white check tie; corners of double collar were rounded. Pink shirt, gray derby with pronounced curl, mauve carnation, and umbrella as slim as a walking stick, summed up a striking outfit.

Riding Clothes

A large concourse of riding men attended the show. Their trousers were closer fitting, jackets longer and more shapely than usual. Many wore cravats or hunting stocks with jampot collars. Rough tweeds or smoother cloths with bold checks found favor. Gray and brown derbies met one at every turn. Boots instead of shoes, and prominent watch-chains added distinctive notes. Among those in riding kit, I saw more breeches than jodhpurs. The Indian garment is now produced in the mass and riding folk are reverting to breeches.

Set for Winter

Already some fashions are set for the winter, especially overcoats. The popularity of belted styles is assured. They had a good run last year and show no signs of wane. Most collections or advance orders stress a heavy double-breasted coat of the ulster type, all-round belt, straps on cuffs. Lapels and collars are hefty and stitching well away from edge. Three buttons each side, the top one just above the belt. Fashionable color navy blue, sometimes with dark red overcheck.

Other Styles

Another type is an easy-fitting raglan with prussian collar, which allows coat to button to neck. Turn-back cuffs and leather buttons. Like the former example, it has vertical pockets easy of access when traveling. An informal coat, this looks well in green lovat or light brown. A third style has single-breasted fronts buttoning three times, and double-breasted revers; with belt all round and slashed pockets. Top button comes well above belt.

Next, a double-breaster with turn-back cuffs, vertical pockets, raglan sleeves. Less bulky than number one, it is useful for motoring or travel; made in broad herringbone stripes, Glenurquhart designs, stripes in contrasting colors.

'Tis the Shape that Matters

The shape of hats has much to do with appearance. A full face calls for a full crown and wide brim; a thin one is suited by a wide or narrow brim. A dumpy hat is out of place with a long face; a fairly deep crown being more comely. This applies to tall men.

Actually, the tall man presents little difficulty. He can take a snap-brim, set-brim, or derby, so long as face agrees with height A short man is more of a problem. He must avoid the snap-brim which turns down in front and decreases height, and choose a hat which turns up. The low crown is taboo and the normal kind safe.

An article on styles for men appears the third Wednesday of each month.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

For an Easy Bit of Remodeling, Have You Tried Adding a Panel Front and Sleeves of Contrasting Material to Last Year's Monotone Frock? The Accompanying Article Offers Some Suggestions

Midsummer Sewing Includes Easy Remodeling

Redingote or Panel Front

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Another bit of easy vacation remodeling has for its basis a one-piece dress with plain front closing. The front of the skirt, not being gored, can be turned back in a line with the opened blouse fronts, keeping the back unchanged. The strips cut away can be used to good advantage in binding the fronts thus narrowed and the dress left loose except at the belt, to be worn as a summer redingote.

These open-fronted garments are favorites this summer, especially when made of a dark transparent material over a light print. For dressy wear, the fronts are sometimes finished with a narrow shirred or pleated ruche and the short sleeves repeat this trimming detail in many horizontal rows, giving added fullness to a too-narrow sleeve.

Panel fronts which extend above the waist and form yoke and short sleeves make another variation for this type of remodeling. The new cotton laces which are now such favorites and cost so little are adaptable to almost any summer fabrics, as they come with either mercerized or dull finish and in various weights, from a fragile mesh to the heavier "sports" or "fabric" types.

H. J.

Frou-Frou Returns

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It is obvious that whereas for many seasons casual clothes, admirably styled and tailored, have been the correct attire for daytime events other than formal receptions, there is now a fashion for dressier clothes in the category of spectator sports.

For instance, at the recent Harvard-Yale regatta full-skirted silk frocks, flower toques, and large brimmed hats with elaborate trimmings, replaced, to a great extent, the tailored suits and soft felt headgear approved for a number of seasons. Much jewelry, such as charm bracelets, jeweled clips, diamond-studded watches, and hair ornaments are worn with informal outfits, such as shorts and slacks.

Daytime Silhouette

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The midsummer daytime silhouette continues—with skirts reaching only a little below the knees; finely pleated skirts; open V-necks; short sleeves; natural waistlines. It places less stress on the shoulders.

Through the Editor's Window

What Can We Do About Conservation?

By Margaret Taylor

It seems natural and normal to us womenfolk to dislike the so-called "sport" of hunting; natural and normal to wish to preserve wild life, to give our birds and harmless wild things of field and forest a decent chance. We, too, on the whole particularly love gardens, woodlands, beautiful planting along highways. I should say, therefore, that as a class of people, women are naturally on the side of conservation, though many of us may never actively have done anything about it. Because of the great need, then, I wish we might ask: "How can I enlist for active service?" In an article published last month in Natural History, Donald Peattie, naturalist and writer, reminds us that "Conservation begins at home."

Conservation includes protection of wild life. We attract the birds by feeding them regularly and by putting out birdhouses. Even with no more than a windowsill or a roof, much can be done. And if we own a home with grounds, we can plant trees and shrubs that invite them.

Mr. Peattie points out that the vines, goldenrod, and bushes should be left uncut along country fences and stone walls to provide coverts for ground-nesting birds like the quail. Also, any burning off of land in the spring should be done before any possible ground nesting has begun.

Conservation includes forestry. Many who own land could find a place for more trees, sometimes even a grove or a small woodland—especially if we live in the United States where pioneer traditions of clearing the forests have left us the heritage of house-lots denuded of everything but a shorn lawn and a little "foundation" planting. It was in France, I think, that I first noted with delight, the woodland sections on every farm and country place. No matter how small the property, a certain ratio of it was given to timber growth, I should judge about a fifth or so. Some of our home properties would be vastly improved by the application of this same ratio, even though they may be so small that the quota would mean only three trees. And we should be doing something about conservation.

Conservation includes the establishment of sanctuaries. In our town, even at the moment, there may be a bit of woodland, a vacant lot, a section of roadway or riverway, that could become a green wooded park and bird sanctuary. The garden club, the women's club, organizations of business people, youngsters, and neighborhoods can with our help be awakened to the opportunities of saving beauty spots—or making them. Tree planting along highroads and in connection with public playgrounds also provides parkland for miniature sanctuaries.

Conservation includes building up public opinion and passing protective legislation. Although we can always begin with our next door neighbor, we can also get into touch with the conservation groups already active in these fields. The migrating waterfowl have been stupidly hunted and destroyed. What is our own state or province doing in their behalf, we might find out. I have on my desk at the moment an appeal for action to help stop further progress of a bill in Illinois which it is said would operate to allow increased destruction of wild ducks.

We who care about our wildings, and who see no "sport" in matching a wildfowl's gallant efforts at freedom against the immeasurable advantage given man by a gun, can through these conservation groups help arouse public opinion and can keep informed as to what protective regulations would safeguard our wild life. In the United States information and free pamphlets can be obtained from the Emergency Conservation Committee, 734 Lexington Avenue, New York City, and from the Biological Survey, Department of Agriculture.

In my own neighborhood is a woman whose loving care of the birds has influenced several neighbors and countless persons out across the land to go and do likewise. As for planting trees and shrubs, it is a happy fact that such a deed on the part of one, or on the part of a club or group, nearly always has a far-reaching influence somewhere. In all its aspects conservation is a cause that seems particularly to recommend itself to women, and Mr. Peattie's counsel to begin at home is advice that any of us could follow.

A Wednesday Column

Penny Savers

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I like to feel I am thrifty though I would scorn being thought penurious. In the kitchen one can save many a penny by taking thought and making use of the helpful ideas that other housewives have to share.

The children used up an amazing amount of toilet soap as they fooled around in the bathtub. But I did not want to discourage cleanliness so I bethought me of a way to use soap down to its last scrap. I made several small cheesecloth bags and in these put all soap scraps that messed up the soap dishes. The novelty of these soap bags pleased the children; they used the bag as a washcloth with the soap right in it to serve for cleansing purposes.

Finding I was out of vinegar one day when I went to make salad dressing, I happened to spy a jar that had held mustard pickles. The pickles had been used but the liquor had not been poured out. Presto, I had my vinegar with mustard addition right at hand. Now I am choice of the sweetened or mustard vinegar that comes from my pickles.

I cut large potatoes in halves when I bake them. Why? Because they cook in half the time and the browned side has a delicious crust. Too, when they come to the table, the small potato eater does not waste any as he does when served a whole one that is larger than he wants.

When I want real brown cookies or gingerbread and my molasses is a bit pale, I add a tablespoon of melted chocolate, which darkens the cookies and improves their flavor.

I save all mesh bags that fruits or vegetables come in. I use a powder that removes the dye and wash them thoroughly and keep them on hand for dishcloths. This means a supply of cloths at no cost whatever.

M. C. R.

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The Home Forum

An Important Traffic Problem

ONE of the many difficulties in an ancient English cottage is the lack of light. Our ancestors must have hated light as much as they loved drafts. I could say a lot about the drafts in our cottage; but I will reserve that, for I want to talk about other matters. Now a writer needs light, as Goethe pointed out by his last words. But I found myself hard put to it to find enough light in a dwelling which had no use for penmanship or the making of books.

A friendly and generous neighbor, famous for the making of windows, had done his best. He had noted how our old casements were trembling like aspen leaves, wind or no wind; and he sent a lorry with six fine metal frames for the front of the house. But still my writing-room, at the farthest end of the building, away from domestic noises, defied the sun. Then, one day, I saw that my companion was determined to master this deterrent to our wage-earning. She had that manner of carrying her head; poised rather like a robin examining a point of earth where a worm should be. Very dear; very familiar to me. It always presaged big events in the home.

* * *

I CAME BACK from town one day to find her project in full swing. She had fetched in the wheelwright from the hamlet nearby, and they had discovered together that the back wall of the study was an outside wall. This at once led to action; and, when I arrived, I found a tapestry of old cement sacks draped at the back of the room. Every time a puff of air blew from outside, a cloud of cement powder flew across my books and papers.

I looked at my companion sadly and seriously, but all she said was: "You ought to be delighted." So I registered delight, and went out to do some weeding, leaving my true livelihood for the time. The wheelwright did not come again for another week. He was making a window; and the making of things in Essex takes time in conjunction with temperament. A lot of temperament, and still more time.

* * *

DURING THAT WEEK I went to London and worked within sound of the Bells of St. Clements, writing in solitude and looking out over the roofs of the old chambers which Ben Jonson worked upon as a bricklayer. The rumble of the traffic in Chancery Lane accompanied me as I worked; and from time to time I stopped, to picture myself back in Essex, sitting amid the great silence, among green things. I even telephoned daily to my companion, to find out how she was progressing with her wheelwright. One evening she said, somewhat frigidly, I thought: "You can come back now!" I caught the late night train back.

I was up early next morning, a sunny morning; one of those mornings when thrushes seem a little crazy with anticipation, and starlings bring out all their bag of tools to screw, scrape, saw and tap, as though they were building something vast against the millennium. I, too, was alert with anticipation. I opened the study door, and peered in. I am not sure whether Shakespeare, Webster, or Beaumont and Fletcher wrote the words which I now uttered. But they will serve. "Cover her face. Mine eyes dazzle."

The room was a flood of glory. From the new window came a beam of summer morning sunshine, searching corners which had never before been explored except by spiders and mice. My desk (really an old table) stood "in a world of light," inviting me to work. I began as soon as breakfast was done. I sat myself down, set out my papers, and was about to start when my companion came in. "Here," she said, "you will want this," and she held out an eye-shade. There was no sign of malice in her face. "Thank you," I replied, and smiled. I indicated by a turn of the head in the Shell-Mex fashion that both to north and south I had a view.

* * *

I HAD NO sooner started work, however, than I discovered that other workers had also found this out. The heat grew. I heard the bees and flies under the eaves of the thatch. Then in came a great bumblebee, droning and cruising like an air-liner. He sailed across the room, his engines roaring steadily, and made straight for the other window, the new window. Crash! He had hit against the pane. He recoiled, drove on, and crashed again. I rushed forward and opened the new casement; and, after he had recovered, out he went, disappearing to the north.

I settled down to work again, and was getting on nicely, when in darted a swallow. Like a bullet, she shot between me and the paper on the desk before me. I jumped back in my chair, looking up in time to see her meet the same fate as the heavy old bourdon. Once more I jumped up, opened the window, and stooped over the bird who now lay on the floor, her heart beating. As I approached her, she recovered, twittered in the garrulous swallow-tongue, rose like a stick rising in a swift stream, beat about in bewilderment for a moment, then found her bearings and was gone like an hallucination.

* * *

AFTER THAT I left both windows open, telling myself that I was revelling in the light and the passage of the air from south to north. A steady stream of perfume floated past my nose; that synthetic smell compounded of a million summer oils; jasmine, honeysuckle, hay, farmyards, rosebeds, and so on. And, following that lure, there flowed past me an incessant traffic of flies, bluebottles, bees, moths and butterflies, with again and again the wild excitement of a swallow from the nest under the eaves. Like Paolo and Francesca in the picture drawn by Dante, "I read no more that day." Nor did I write. I might as well have sat out on an arterial road.

Next day, assured that my companion was safely gardening in the south garden at the front of the house, I drew the curtain across the new window, and sat in my old, backwater obscurity of light, working without interruption. I was so intently concentrated that I did not note the movements of the worker in the garden below. Suddenly I heard an astonished voice at the foot of my staircase. "What on earth have you drawn the curtain for?"

"Oh," I answered lamely. "I don't know exactly. Well—as a matter of fact—I can't stand the traffic!"

RICHARD CHURCH

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by J. Roseman, Paris

"SIR JOHN AND LADY CLERK": *A Painting by Sir Henry Raeburn*

AMONG the Raeburn portraits exhibited in the Salle La Caze, of the Louvre, is one of Sir John and Lady Clerk, from the collection of Lady Beit. While Raeburn's paintings of men are generally considered his best, it is probable he rarely surpassed this portrait with its atmosphere of sentiment as peaceful as the couple seem to be, "looking out together," as a French critic has said, "over the road they are going to travel, bathed in the dusky gold light of the evening." Lady Clerk is in white, her husband—with a white stock and ruffles at neck and wrists—in a brown suit that harmonizes with the soft browns of the landscape. This is surely one of the portraits that was "lovingly" painted by Raeburn, of whom it was said: "He paints the truth and he paints it in love."

In 1771, at the age of fifteen, Raeburn left Stockbridge for Edinburgh where he was apprenticed to a goldsmith with whom he learned drawing and miniature painting. Later he went to London where he met and talked with Sir Joshua Reynolds who advised him to go to Italy to study the great masters and especially Michelangelo.

When Raeburn returned to Edinburgh, after two years in Italy, he won one success after another. He was elected president of the Society of Artists and later was made a member of the Royal Academy in London. In 1822, when King George IV visited Edinburgh, Raeburn was knighted and at the same time was appointed His Majesty's portrait painter for Scotland.

The Intense Life of the Tropics

THE intense life of tropical Africa is amazing. Every variety of tree and plant grows in profusion, and everywhere among them insects swarm until it seems as though the whole forest is alive. . . .

Before reaching the bush proper, we had to cross a small river bordered with reeds and castor-oil plants. The reeds were so full of birds that at every step we took multitudes rose in the air, and we had to force our way through the bushes, as there was no track beside the stream. Happily, the water was low and easily forded. Kingfishers fluttered over the water in their brilliant plumage, and go-away birds called to each other with a mew like a cat. . . .

Perhaps the most beautiful sight I saw in the Mozambique was on a day when we had been following buck and came suddenly out of the trees into a glade filled with glorious orchids. Every tree was hung with them in great trails of purple, red, white, and yellow, the blossoms starring the branches and trunks more lavishly than any artificial decoration ever conceived. Among them flew birds whose brightness and beauty matched that of the flowers, and who were quite unalarmed at our intrusion, flying quite close to us to see what we were. A leaf butterfly actually settled on my sleeve. In one place where mimosas flowered, a flock of golden orioles fluttered among the golden balls of the trees, and some had made their nests in its branches. The birds almost seemed like flowers come to life.—W. LAVALLIN PUXLEY, in "Travels and Adventures in Many Lands." (London: Williams & Norgate.)

Quiet Day in the Plaza

ONE afternoon in a small Mexican town I kept tab from my balcony on what, for about eight minutes, took place in the street below. Although the town was small and the day an unusually quiet one, owing to a fiesta in the neighborhood to which many of the inhabitants had gone, there was no dearth of incident against the usual background of big-hatted cargadores waiting for employment in the middle of the street, of burros, each with four large cobblestones in a box on its back; of biblical-looking girls (an endless stream of them) bearing huge water-jars to and from a circular fountain lined with pale-blue tiles; of old men who wail at intervals that they are selling pineapple ice cream; of old women with handfuls of white and yellow and green lottery tickets; of basket sellers and sellers of flowers (the kind of adorable bouquets that haven't been seen anywhere else since the early seventies; composed of damp moss, tinfoil, toothpicks, a lace petticoat, a wooden handle, and, yes, some flowers arranged in circles according to color); . . . of ladies draped in black lace on their way to meditate in church; of hundreds of other leisurely moving figures that were as a bright-colored, shifting chorus to the more striking episodes.

Item one (so runs my page of hasty notes): Three rather fragile-looking young men swinging along with a grand piano on their heads. . . .

Item two: A flock of sheep followed by a shepherd in clean white cotton with a crimson sarape around his shoulders. He looks like Vedder's Lazarus. The sheep have just piled into the open door of the hotel and are trying to come upstairs. In the excitement a new-born lamb has its leg hurt. The shepherd gathers it in his arms, wraps it in the sarape, thoughtfully kisses it twice on the head and proceeds. . . .

Item four: The daily pack-train of mules from the Concepción sugar hacienda. There must be two hundred and fifty of them, and their hoofs clatter on the cobblestones like magnified hail. The street is jammed with them, and where the sidewalk narrows to almost nothing, people are trying to efface themselves against the wall. A wonderful exhibition of movement and color in the blazing sunlight: the warm seal brown of the mules, the paler yellow-brown of the burlap in which are wrapped the conical sugar loaves (eight to a mule), with the arrieros in yellow straw hats, brilliant blue shirts and scarlet waist bandas bringing up the rear. . . .

Item seven: An Indian woman with apparently a whole poultry farm concealed upon her person. She calls up to ask if I would like to buy a chicken. . . .

Item eight: An acquaintance makes a megaphone of his hands and inquires if I am very busy. I reply, "Yes, frightfully," and we adjourn to the plaza for the afternoon.—From "Viva Mexico," by CHARLES MACOMB FLANDRAU. (New York: Appleton-Century.)

Family Album

IT WAS bound in plush, with a silver clasp
To hold it shut—on the parlor table.
And the boys inside seemed about to gasp
For breath in their collars. How they were able
To run and play not one of us knows,
And their coats were tight, and they seemed to stand
As if shoes hurt. All ribbons and bows
Were the girls in the album, holding a hand
On some big book, or clasping flowers.
And all so serious—never a way
Of smiling a little! It seems that ours
Is a better time, though the old folks say
That boys and girls were good as could be
When they were young, and every one
Was polite and kind—but we cannot see,
In the album, how they could have much fun.
And we used to put it back on the table
And laugh to ourselves, and turn and run
Outside, so thankful that we were able
To leap in the grass and roll in the sun.

GLENN WARD DRESBACH

"Be strong and of a good courage"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THROUGH the progress of human invention, modes of living have become increasingly luxurious, and today the average person enjoys many comforts that were unheard of a few generations ago. While being grateful for every progressive step that lessens drudgery and reduces hardship, we need to watch lest the enjoyment of material comforts renders us unfit to face difficulties. One need only look around him at the state of human affairs in many countries, to realize that humanity has a great need for moral courage today.

There is a vast difference between genuine courage and a stoical submission without complaint to wrong conditions which are believed to be unavoidable. How different is the courage which is developed through obedience to the teachings of Christ Jesus and of Christian Science, which declares that the government of the universe is in divine Mind!

True courage or fearlessness belongs by right of spiritual inheritance to all the children of God. Divine Love is an inexhaustible fountain of good, from which one can draw an endless supply of courage, patience, endurance, tolerance, and tenderness, whenever it is necessary to use these qualities. The spiritual strength supplied by omnipotent Love can be realized and proved in our daily experience.

In encouraging Joshua and the children of Israel, who were soon to pass over Jordan to take possession of the land of promise, their great leader, Moses, said (Deuteronomy 31:6), "Be strong and of a good courage, fear not, nor be afraid . . . for the Lord thy God, he it is that doth go with thee; he will not fail thee, nor forsake thee." How often we need to be reminded of this spiritual fact, when approaching some new and untried experience, or when fear and discouragement try to rob us of the fruit of our labors! It is our certainty of divine Love's ever-present ability to protect and guide which endows us with courage and spiritual endurance.

"But how can such certainty be gained," asks one, "when on every side there seem to be danger and discord?" Christian Science reveals that the basis for this certainty is not in blind faith, but in spiritual understanding of the true nature of God and man. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy says (p. 228): "There is no power apart from God. Omnipotence has all-power, and to acknowledge any other power is to dishonor God." This spiritual fact, when understood and applied, enables us to face any difficulty, and teaches us how to solve our problems.

Discouragement is a mental state produced by believing that there is a power opposed to God, and that this power, named devil or evil, can frustrate God, good. Perhaps we may be listening to arguments of evil which seem to whisper, "You are sick; you are poor, lonely, miserable, unwanted." And the more we listen, the louder these arguments seem to talk, until we become mesmerized by them and self-pity clouds our mental horizon. Even a glimpse of spiritual reality will aid in breaking such mesmerism. How often a thought of gratitude destroys the gloom of discouragement, for gratitude is an acknowledgment of the reality of good. If we continue to be grateful, we shall find that other spiritual restoratives will come to our aid, and we shall regain our courage; for it is not a personal characteristic, but a spiritual quality to be claimed and utilized by each and all.

Mrs. Eddy also writes (*ibid.*, p. 514): "Moral courage is 'the lion of the tribe of Juda,' the king of the mental realm. Free and fearless it roams in the forest. Undisturbed it lies in the open field, or rests in 'green pastures, . . . beside the still waters.'" Moral courage is free and fearless because it is inspired by the understanding of spiritual reality. It is undisturbed, whether in the forest, in the open field, or "beside the still waters" of peace and contentment. This spiritual courage proceeds from trust in the infinite ability of God to guide and guard His children, and from a deeper understanding of the obedience which acknowledges His will as supreme.

It is only through the lens of divine Science that we may see the allness of God, good, and the nothingness of evil, because this Science reveals God as the only creator and man as His perfect creation. The scientific revelation of creation, as given in the first chapter of Genesis, declares God to be the only creator, and proclaims the inspired truth regarding man, the image and likeness of God, divine Mind, namely, that he is endowed with dominion "over all the earth" (Genesis 1:26). Our demonstration of these spiritual truths depends on the measure of our obedience to the First Commandment (Exodus 20:3), "Thou shalt have no other gods before me," which is the basis of moral and spiritual law. The understanding and demonstration of this spiritual requirement overcomes fear, discouragement, and impatience, and brings us into our heritage of spiritual dominion.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

Young Girl

SEARCH for comparison
No further than these—
Clean-smelling herbs in an old garden,
Sunlight on clover,
Water cool from a country well.

D. C.

The Singing Pines

LIKE green, pointed fans the needles make shadows deep-centered, singing against the sky. The sun climbs like a vine along the terra cotta and the gray of the tree trunks, swaying in the wind. The wind in the birch trees makes a sound of silver, a sound of rain on roofs of bamboo; but the wind in the pines is deep like the voice of November waters lost in a dark sea cave, is sharp and clear like bronze wires vibrating, is quick and mellow like the voice of a river hurrying over deep rocks, moving between high, white cliffs.

The singing pines call to the heart, and the heart answers with silence, with listening. After many days, the heart will bear the shadow of a thousand sharp needles pushing into a summer sky!

S. VAN A. A.

"ESFORZAOS Y TENED BUEN ANIMO"

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

POR medio del progreso de las invenciones humanas, nuestras costumbres de vivir han llegado a ser cada vez más lujosas, y hoy en día el término medio de las personas gozan de muchas comodidades de las cuales no se hubiera pensado hace unas pocas generaciones atrás. Por muy agradecidos que estemos por cada paso adelante que reduzca el trabajo penoso y la molestia, tenemos que estar alerta, no sea que el goce de comodidades materiales nos haga menos dispuestos para confrontar las dificultades que se nos puedan presentar. No tiene uno que hacer más que mirar alrededor suyo, al estado general de los asuntos humanos que prevalece en muchos países, para comprender que la humanidad necesita más valor moral.

Hay gran diferencia entre verdadera fortaleza moral y la sumisión estoica y resignada a condiciones erróneas que se consideren inevitables. ¡Qué distinta es la fortaleza que se desarrolla mediante la obediencia a las enseñanzas de Cristo Jesús y de la Ciencia Cristiana, la cual declara que el gobierno del universo está en manos de la Mente divina!

El verdadero valor moral, o sea la falta de miedo, pertenece por derecho de su herencia espiritual a todos los hijos de Dios. El Amor divino es una fuente inagotable de bien, de la cual uno puede derivar provisión infinita de valor, paciencia, conformidad, tolerancia y ternura, cuando sea necesario hacer uso de estas cualidades. La fuerza espiritual que el Amor omnipotente nos comunica, puede realizarse y demostrarse en nuestra experiencia diaria.

Animando a Josué y a los hijos de Israel, que dentro de poco habían de pasar el Jordán para tomar posesión de la tierra prometida, su gran guía Moisés dijo (Deuteronomio, 31:6): "Esforzaos y tened buen ánimo; no temáis ni os aterréis . . . porque Jehová tu Dios es el que va contigo; no te dejará ni te desamparará." ¡Qué a menudo hace falta que recordemos este hecho espiritual al acercarnos a alguna experiencia nueva y poco acostumbrada, o cuando el temor y el desaliento tratan de robarnos el fruto de nuestro trabajo! Es la certidumbre de la capacidad siempre presente del Amor divino para protegernos y dirigirnos, lo que nos equipa de valor y de resistencia espiritual.

"Pero ¿cómo se puede adquirir esta certidumbre," pregunta uno, "cuando parece haber peligro y discordia en todas partes?" La Ciencia Cristiana revela que la base para esta certidumbre no está en la fe ciega sino en el entendimiento espiritual de la naturaleza verdadera de Dios y del hombre. En la página 228 de su libro SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON LA CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS) Mary Baker Eddy dice: "No hay poder aparte de Dios. La omnipotencia tiene todo el poder, y el reconocer cualquier otro poder significa deshonrar a Dios." Cuando comprendamos y apliquemos este hecho espiritual, esto nos capacitará para arrostrar cualquier dificultad y nos enseñará a resolver nuestros problemas.

El desaliento es un estado mental que es producido por la creencia de que hay un poder contrario a Dios, y que este poder, que llamamos diablo o el mal, puede vencer a Dios, el bien. Tal vez escuchemos argumentos del mal, que parecen sugerir: "Estás enfermo; estás pobre, solitario, miserable; nadie te necesita." Y cuanto más escuchemos, tanto más alto estos argumentos parecen hablar, hasta que lleguemos a estar bajo el influjo de esa sugestión, y la depresión nubla nuestro horizonte mental. Un vislumbre, por fugaz que sea, de la realidad espiritual ayudará a romper esta sugestión. A menudo es un pensamiento de gratitud lo que dispersa las nubes del desaliento, porque la gratitud es un reconocimiento de la realidad del bien. Si continuamos expresando gratitud, encontraremos que otras fuerzas restaurativas vienen a nuestro auxilio, y recobramos nuestro valor; porque este no es una característica personal, sino una cualidad espiritual que cada uno de nosotros puede reclamar y utilizar.

Mary Baker Eddy escribe (*ibid.*, p. 514): "El valor moral es 'el León de la tribu de Judá', el rey en el reino mental. Libre y sin temor anda por la selva. Con tranquilidad descansa en la campiña o 'en praderas verdes . . . junto a aguas de reposo'." El valor moral es libre y sin temor, porque es inspirado por el entendimiento de la realidad espiritual. Está tranquilo dondequiera que esté, en la selva, la campiña o "junto a aguas de reposo"—de paz y de satisfacción. Este valor espiritual procede de la confianza en la capacidad infinita de Dios para guiar y proteger a Sus hijos, y de una comprensión más honda de la obediencia que reconoce Su voluntad como suprema.

Sólo por el lente de la Ciencia divina podemos ver la totalidad de Dios, el bien, y la nada del mal; porque esta Ciencia revela a Dios como el único creador y al hombre como Su creación perfecta. La revelación científica de la creación, tal como se da en el primer capítulo del Génesis, también declara y proclama esta verdad inspirada de que Dios es el único creador y que el hombre, la imagen y semejanza de Dios, la Mente divina, está dotado de dominio "sobre toda la tierra" (Génesis, 1:26). Nuestra demostración de estas verdades espirituales depende de la medida en que nosotros obedezcamos el Primer Mandamiento (Exodo 20:3): "No tendrás otros dioses delante de mí," que es la base de la ley moral y espiritual. El entendimiento y la demostración de este requisito espiritual vencen el miedo, el desaliento y la impaciencia, y nos traen nuestra herencia de dominio espiritual.

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 12-13 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 20, 1938

New Hampshire Reports Boom In Recreation

Attendance Shows Gain at State Centers Over Last Year's Record

Fees Cut Costs

More Granite State Citizens Are Enjoying Facilities, Forester Reports

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., July 20—Even though the season has just begun, attendance records at New Hampshire's 16 State-operated recreational centers is running ahead of last year's all-time record. Last year, 375,000 persons used the facilities provided by the State. State Forester John H. Foster says that activities so far this year point to a 10 per cent increase for the season.

Pointing out that gains are being shown in the number of New Hampshire residents using the facilities, Mr. Foster declared that "in the past out-of-State persons have accounted for approximately 70 per cent of the patronage. Now we are noting a welcome gain in in-State use. Which is as it should be. This million-dollar recreation setup is primarily for the benefit of New Hampshire people."

Small Fees Charged

Small fees are being charged at some recreational centers in order to place part of the burden directly upon those persons using the facilities and make possible further expansion of recreational facilities without increasing the burden on taxpayers.

Much work in the recreational centers in the last few years has been accomplished through cooperation between the Forestry and Recreational Department and the CCC.

New trails and picnic facilities will be provided at Bellamy Park in Dover. Shetlers and parking areas will be developed at Kingston Park in Kingston. A new administration building is being provided at Moose Brook Park at Gorham.

Improved Trails

A road, with a maximum pitch of 14 degrees, has been built to the top of Cathedral Ledge at North Conway. Improved trails have been provided at the Monadnock reservation at Jaffrey. The $35,000 swimming pool at Petersborough is being taxed to capacity.

One of the Department's most ambitious projects, the swimming pool and bathhouse facilities at Hampton Beach showed a slight deficit last year, its first year of operation. But officials are confident it will be on a self-supporting basis this year.

Forest Co-op Studied

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GROVETON, N. H., July 19—About 30 students of the New York State College of Forestry at Syracuse University have been visiting hereabouts to study the operations of Forest Products Association, Inc., a farmers' co-operative.

N. E. Business Situation Found Somewhat Better

In Boston Today

Business Status Said to Improve

General business conditions are somewhat better today than they were a month ago, according to a report by the New England Purchasing Agents Association.

With inventories practically cleaned out and a tendency seen toward somewhat lower price levels, manufacturers were said by the Association to be maintaining a policy of watchful waiting before sounding the "full speed" ahead signal in their various plants.

A hand-to-mouth buying policy temporarily precludes increases in employment, although here and there the Association found some plants adding to their pay rolls. Generally, however, employment appeared to be about the same as a month ago.

Price increases are noted by the Association in cotton goods, shellac, copper, rubber, lead-covered wire, wool, pulp, leather and steel scrap. Steel prices generally were found to be lower than a month ago.

Objecting Women View 'Blockade'

A committee of four women, representing various local Roman Catholic organizations, called on Mayor Maurice J. Tobin today to "discuss" his ruling that the motion picture "Blockade" be allowed to be screened in the theaters of Boston.

After the Mayor learned that the committee had not seen the picture, whose story is laid against the background of the war in Spain, he quickly arranged for a private showing and sent the women off in his private car to study the film for themselves.

While the group was in the Mayor's office, Thomas Dorgan, "father" of the Teachers' Oath law and an uncompromising opponent of Communism—who was present at the conference—gave out the following statement:

"To brand 'Blockade' as a picture with Communistic propaganda," he said, "is really an attempt to obtain money under false pretenses. If there is any propaganda in the film it must be very, very subtle. I didn't consider it even good entertainment."

Although Mrs. David J. Johnson, leader of the women's group, said they had not come to protest Mayor Tobin's ruling that the film might be shown, or to protest against its release in two theaters tomorrow on the grounds of propaganda, she read excerpts from several editorials which charged that the film is biased in favor of the Spanish Government.

Mrs. Johnson told reporters that Mayor Tobin agreed to give them a statement on his point of view on the picture.

But after the meeting was over Mayor Tobin said he had no comment to make on the conference; that he planned to make no further statement and so far as he is concerned the issue is closed.

Dense Fog Again Holds Up Shipping

For the third successive day Boston Harbor was covered by heavy fog today, and shipping was at a virtual standstill. Plane schedules were cancelled, highway traffic was at a minimum, but trains were unaffected.

Only four ships braved the fog this morning—the densest mid-summer fog that veteran waterfront men could recall—and docked. Two of these were Eastern Steamship Lines vessels, the Boston in from New York and the Evangeline, in from Yarmouth, N. S. Both were an hour late. The other two were ships of the Merchant and Miners Line, the Kent, in from Philadelphia, and the Juniata, a freighter, from Norfolk. Both were on time.

The S. S. Excalibur, of the American Export Lines, remained at anchor at the harbor's entrance today. It has been fog bound two miles from the Army Base since 11 p. m. Monday night.

Today, Gibbs W. Sherill, Boston agent of the line, chartered a gasoline launch, and with Capt. Phillip Horton at the wheel, took down a load of fresh vegetables, fruit, and fish for the 64 passengers on board.

This was the first time in the memory of waterfront men, too, that it had been necessary to provision a ship in the harbor because of fog. It was pointed out that the ship carried plenty of food, but needed a fresh supply of perishables.

At least 10 other ships were anchored at the entrance of the harbor, unwilling to risk a journey through the fog to their Boston berths.

The fog caused cancellation of the scheduled daily Provincetown trip of the Steel Pier and the trip of the Nantasket Steamboat Company's Town of Hull new all-day cruise through the Cape Cod Canal. Other Nantasket Line ships were running, but were behind schedules and on most trips ended their runs at Pemberton.

Blimp to Radio Traffic Movement

If it stops raining long enough, and we wouldn't know about that, there will be a bit of wonderment among those scurrying about Scollay Square tomorrow noon. At that hour a small blimp will take placid position above the struggling traffic, and for the first time in all history (so claims the station press agent who may perhaps be a bit enthusiastic in his statements) a radiocast will be made of actual traffic conditions.

Observers in the blimp will stare at the "ants" below; while we presume, traffic will halt, pedestrians will pause, and there will be a general craning of necks. The announcer will fumble for words, wish he could think of something bright to say. Motorists will weary of the delay. And we can picture the corner cop having a frenzy, while Mrs. Boston home alone will wonder what all that talking was about that she had just barely heard above the clack and whir of the vacuum cleaner.

WEEI: 12:15 Thursday.

Carrying Fresh Vegetables to Fog-Bound Excalibur

By a Staff Photographer

The Launch Josephine With Gibbs W. Sherrill, Local Agent of American Exports Line, Holding Two Cabbages

Hague Likened To Tudor King In Jersey Rule

Nonconformist 'Subjects' Describe 'Regime' at Wellesley

For Institute

Tony Sender, Once Member of Reichstag, Tells of Problems

By John L. Blackman, Jr.
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., July 20—Testimony in support of charges that Mayor Frank Hague rules the 330,000 people of Jersey City, N. J., and certain other parts of his State with the absolutism of a Tudor monarch has been given the Summer Institute for Social Progress here by two of Mr. Hague's nonconformist subjects.

The statements, recounting personal experiences and observations of the Jersey City political "boss," who also is Vice-Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, were made yesterday afternoon in Billings Hall, Wellesley College, by a young office worker and a woman whose political activities date back to the suffragist campaigns.

Both are spending their vacations at the Summer Institute, now in its second and final week. Both have dissented from some of what they consider the decrees of the "monarch of Hudson County," but without the type of knock-down-and-drag-out fight which, they say, always results in victory for Mr. Hague. The young man is seeking particularly, while at the Institute, to learn ways in which he may help Jersey City.

Germany Recalled

Their stories seemed to many in the tense audience strangely reminiscent of the tales of refugees from Nazi Germany and of the disclosures of Lincoln Steffens regarding the political organizations in American cities three decades ago

As is often the case with meetings concerned with municipal affairs, the attendance was small—hardly more than 30. In contrast, a crowd of nearly 200—one of the largest sessions of the Institute—was on hand last evening in the same hall to honor and hear a refugee from Germany, Miss Tony Sender, former member of the German Reichstag.

Whereas the audience had been thoughtfully quiet during the Hague meeting, the crowd last night was unusually demonstrative in its reception of Miss Sender. This, despite the fact Miss Sender related no stories of Nazi terrorism.

In fact, the audience surprised both itself and Miss Sender by enthusiastic applause in behalf of the badly battered League of Nations; and when Miss Sender hesitantly suggested a belated entry by the United States into the League, the demonstration was hearty and sincere.

Two in New Jersey

The two who testified as to their experiences in the domain of Mayor Hague were William Petersen, Jersey City office worker, who has turned to the C. I. O. as a means of organized activity, and Mrs. Harriman N. Simmons of Elizabeth, N. J., President of the Women's Democratic Luncheon Club.

Mrs. Simmons has carried women's suffrage petitions from door to door seeking New Jersey's ratification of the nineteenth amendment, campaigned for the election of Wilson and Cox, and supported many pieces of social welfare legislation. Mr. Petersen is Secretary of the Hudson County branch of the Workers Defense League.

"I have a friend who heads the industrial girls' department of a large Jersey City social welfare organization," Mrs. Simmons told the Institute members. "She finds the jobs for girls to take; but in order to get a job in private business in Jersey City, you've got to get a note from the ward leader of the Hague machine.

"You must have his political O. K. to get even a private job!"

In Cox Campaign

Mrs. Simmons related her experiences in the Harding-Cox campaign of 1920. Mayor Hague—yes, he was Mayor back in those days, too—promised her and other women party leaders, she said, that he would carry Hudson County for Cox by 80,000 votes. It would be a mere bagatelle, he indicated.

However, at a Cox rally for women, Gov. Edward I. Edwards of New Jersey, a friend of Hague's, asked a woman from Cox headquarters in Mrs. Simmons's presence, "What about that wet assurance?" (assurance of opposition to prohibition). "It will hurt Mr. Cox very much in New Jersey, if he doesn't give us wet assurance."

When Mr. Cox did not take a stand against prohibition, Governor Edwards renewed this request at a later meeting, repeating his warning that refusal of Mr. Cox to comply would "hurt his chances in New Jersey." But the Presidential candidate did not give the "wet assurance," and on election day, he lost Hudson County by 35,000 votes to Warren G. Harding. The next year, Hudson County returned to its normal Democratic status by a heavy majority.

"That is Mr. Hague as a Democrat!" Mrs. Simmons exclaimed. "That is his loyalty to his own party!

"How did he get to this position of power? Simply because the people of New Jersey didn't care enough for their own liberties to watch what he was doing. They were willing to take favors; and people who take favors become subservient to the one who gives favors."

Mr. Peterson devoted his remarks

(Continued on Page 10, Column 6)

Quinn Hesitates To Act on PWA Demands in R. I.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 20—Gov. Robert E. Quinn today was completing the most extensive PWA program yet announced for this State but he is hesitating about calling a special election on the required bond issues because it would leave him open to the charge he is trying "to buy up the November election."

The program, including metropolitan sewer construction, road and bridge building and erection of public buildings could cost as much as $45,000,000, it was said at the State House.

The General Assembly, however, has only authorized borrowing up to $25,000,000 by the State, but the electorate must give its permission for the bond issue.

The Public Works Administration has informed Governor Quinn that delaying such referenda until the regular November election will imperil the State's chances of obtaining 45 per cent PWA grant. A special election was urged by the PWA and speedy application for the projects also was recommended.

In response, the Governor said that statements had been made that the State is now going to "considerable expense," preparing plans for projects which will never be approved. He denied such expenditures.

State engineers and technicians today were rushing preliminary plans and specifications. However, neither the Governor nor Frank O'Donnell, Secretary of the State Emergency Public Works Commission, have indicated how they propose to get complete plans for such a mammoth engineering project as the metropolitan sewer system into condition for approval before the time limit set by the Federal Government.

It was explained that the work might start with borings for sewers while the specifications were being completed.

In regards to the special election, Governor Quinn made it known that he would take at least a fortnight before he decided for or against a special election.

He said that he believed that a special election would cost in the neighborhood of between $30,000 and $40,000, and he considered such expenditures "foolish."

"I know," he said, "that if I hold a special election I will be leaving myself open to the charge that I am hastening the program for political advantage. If the program were approved at a special election and the work started in September or October, it would be said that I was giving out jobs for political purposes. I have no such intentions, and I'd much prefer to wait so there would be no opportunity for anyone to charge me with trying to buy up the November election."

Nature's Clouds Wringer Busy In First Six Months of the Year

Weather: wet.

If small sons of Boston residents still keep diaries, many of their entries since Jan. 1 have been this brief, disappointing record of days spent indoors trying to fill hours previously planned for ball games, fishing, swimming and other natural attractions.

To their elders, the predominantly wet weather of the past six months—91 days of rain, and another today—has been hardly more cheering. Indeed, several are wondering whether the St. Swithin's Day forecast should be ranked as more than superstition, despite the "poohpooh" of the U. S. Weather Bureau. St. Swithin was an English bishop who liked rain, and if the weather is the least bit damp on his Day—July 15 (and it was)—it is expected to rain for the following 40 days.

However, for the lush, green grass on expanses of lawn, the heavy foliage, the unusual length of the tendrils spreading over the grape arbor, and the fast growth of flowers and vegetables noticeable this season, any ancient Roman visiting Boston and its suburbs today would have wrapped his toga a little more closely and rendered thanks to Jupiter Pluvius.

Jupiter stands indicted on another count—for spoiling numerous week ends planned for outdoor activity by Bostonians. Some rain has fallen on Friday, Saturday or Sunday in 21 weeks of the six-month period recently ended. Total precipitation in Boston to date is 26.48 inches, 4.69 inches above normal.

The high precipitation prevailing this year and also notable during 1936-37 is attributed to an attempt of nature to balance the "dry" years of 1934-35 which totaled 15 inches below normal in rainfall.

Despite 14 days of rain, the record for precipitation for July showed this morning that only 2.94 inches have fallen, more than an inch above normal. And on Monday morning, this week, total rainfall was .03 inches below normal.

There is a slight possibility that total rainfall for July, 1938, will excel July, 1863, when 12.38 inches of rain fell, which is reported in the annals of the Boston Bureau as the record for any month. That year, 1863, also has the distinction of holding the record for a total precipitation high of 67.72 inches. Precipitation almost passed up the month of July in 1849, when only .84 inches fell in Boston, which is also said to be a low record according to statisticians.

Reports show that eight-tenths of an inch of rain fell in Boston between 8:30 a. m. and 12 noon today.

The forecast:

"For Boston and vicinity, thunder showers are probable early tonight, followed by clearing; generally fair late tonight and Thursday; slightly warmer tonight; cooler Thursday; gentle to moderate southwesterly winds shifting to northerly during Thursday."

Subscribers Asked To Note Courtesies

Subscribers to The Christian Science Monitor are invited to note and send in the registration numbers of cars which perform acts of courtesy on the road. From these contributions selections will be made, and to the winners of awards two theater tickets will be given each day.

With the number of the cars, please mail particulars of the incidents. Address your letter to

Courtesy Award
The Christian Science Monitor
One, Norway Street
Boston, Massachusetts

Ice Patrol Cutter Back in Navy Yard

The Coast Guard Cutter Tahoe put into the Navy Yard today after five months duty on the Grand Banks for the International Ice Patrol. The Tahoe's officers reported that during this particularly long patrol they had sighted and warned ships against some 500 icebergs. Except for occasional calls at Halifax for fuel and supplies, the Tahoe has been in continuous service for the full period.

Italian Craft's Cargo Questioned

Customs officers reported today they had visited the Italian freighter Alberta this morning and had found 148 bottles of liquor and 43 pairs of Czechoslovakian shoes not listed on the ship's manifest. Capt. F. Ragusin was ordered to appear before Federal officials today. The Alberta put into Boston last Friday to load scrap iron for Italy.

U. S. Operation Of Rutland Road Urged on Court

RUTLAND, Vt., July 20 (AP)—A proposal that the Federal Government take over operation of the Rutland Railroad was weighed by Federal Judge Harland B. Howe today along with arguments of shippers and industrialists opposing proposed discontinuance of the line.

Luis G. Morphy, receiver of the road, has asked the Federal Court for permission to sell or discontinue the property, contending its income is insufficient to keep it in operation.

Col William J. Wilgus of New York, former Vermonter, proposed government assistance at yesterday's hearing, asserting the road should be maintained by the Government as a part of the nation's defense system, even if it does not pay commercially.

Shippers representing Vermont dairies and mills asserted their business would be affected seriously without the road and their patrons would suffer losses. The witnesses argued discontinuance would put the State to heavy expense to accommodate increased truck traffic.

The hearing heard Clayton H. Maurice of Rutland, general auditor of the road, testify that the line operated under a $284,000 deficit during the first four months of 1938 and that it owed the State $63,000 in taxes when Mr. Morphy was appointed receiver May 5.

Mr. Maurice also explained holders of bonds to the amount of $9,000,000 had brought foreclosure proceedings.

Judge Howe continued the hearing over a second day in an effort to obtain "constructive suggestions" how the road might be kept alive.

The jurist has opposed arbitration of a 15 per cent wage cut ordered effective Aug. 4, asserting the road lacked funds to remain in operation during arbitration under the Railroad Labor Act.

Campaign for Road Safety; Courteous Drivers Rewarded

Unlimited are the opportunities for acts of courtesy on the road. Trivial though some of these acts may seem, they are often far-reaching in their beneficial effects. From Norwalk, Connecticut, a letter comes endorsing The Christian Science Monitor's courtesy campaign and saying it "is doing good in Norwalk, Conn., and undoubtedly in many other cities and towns where the Monitor goes. These incidents enable me to be more thoughtful and drive more safely."

The awards today go to the drivers of the cars owned by

Eileen O. Waters
24 Rotherwood Road
Newton Center
Registration No. 6,000

and

Guy B. Cogswell
40 Orchard Avenue
West Newton
Registration No. 431,706

The report on car 6,000 follows:

Standing in the rain at 9:10 this morning was the driver of a roadster. His roadster was stalled in the middle of Essex Street near South Station. To my surprise a number of cars passed by and waited a moment. Nine cars passed and then a passenger car, No. 6,000, gave the necessary push.

Regarding the second incident, the Monitor traffic observer says:

At the intersection of Huntington and Massachusetts Avenues a pedestrian was crossing the street when the lights changed from green to red. A double line of automobiles on Huntington Avenue started to move, and the pedestrian, caught in the middle of the street, hesitated, not knowing whether or not to go forward. The driver of a car with registration No. 431,706 saw the pedestrian's predicament, stopped his car, and signaled the pedestrian to the sidewalk. His example impressed other considerate drivers who came within range of vision.

The awards consist of two tickets of admission to Loew's State or Orpheum Theaters.

New Hampshire to Hold Police School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., July 20—Law enforcement officers from all parts of the State will assemble at the University of New Hampshire at Durham July 25 for the first of two identical five-day Police Officers' Training School sessions, July 25-29 and Aug. 1-5, held in this way so that as many officers as possible can attend.

The course will cover practically every phase of police work. In addition co-operation between the various law enforcement agencies is expected to follow.

* * *

Recreation Fees

By placing some of its recreational facilities on a partially self-supporting basis, the State is expanding them without overburdening taxpayers. Gradually small charges have been introduced in most cases for parking on the assumption that those using the facilities should pay

The Week in New Hampshire

a small sum rather than placing it entirely on the general taxpayers, many of whom never use the facilities. The recreational center at Hampton Beach, including bath house, last year were placed on such a basis and though a small loss was incurred, it is believed that this may be offset this year. A survey of policies in neighboring states showed that fees are generally charged and New Hampshire's appear modest.

New Hampshire now has 16 State-operated recreation centers. Last year a record number of 375,000 persons used them. This year's patronage started off 10 per cent ahead of last year. Studies by the Department of Recreation show that 70 per cent of the people using these facilities last year came from outside the State.

* * *

Planners Plan

The New Hampshire Planning and Development Commission has adopted the "apprentice" system to train young men for possible future openings in the planning division. It has been found that in spite of the fact that many young men have received college training for this work that few have received practical knowledge of planning work. This summer three "apprentices," John R. McLane, Jr., of Manchester; Allan Evans of Claremont, and Walter Wachter of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, are on the staff of the planning division. Mr. McLane is working on a survey of recreational facilities, while Mr. Evans and Mr. Wachter are working on a planning survey of the State Hospital. The New Hampshire Development and Planning Commission has a rapid turnover of help with the result that it needs a list of experienced workers upon which to draw in the future.

* * *

Politics

While both Gov. Francis P. Murphy and Thomas P. Cheney, Attorney General, the two Republican gubernatorial candidates, have set up State-wide organizations, the Democratic Party has not, as yet, advanced a single candidate for this post. Judge William Britton of Wolfeboro heads the Murphy organization while Huntley N. Spaulding of Rochester and Emile Lemelin, Attorney of Manchester, head the Cheney committee.

Meanwhile candidates for other elective offices at this fall's primaries are making their formal declarations with Enoch D. Fuller, Secretary of State. From present indications there will be at least a half-dozen Republicans seeking the Congressional nomination for the second district, the seat now being held by Charles W. Tobey, who is out for the Senatorial seat now held by Fred H. Brown, Democrat.

Party policies will not crystallize until after the primaries as the nominations are practically a free-for-all with each candidate forming his own organization. While definite breaks are apparent in the Republican ranks at the present time, chiefly over the governorship battle, it is expected that after the primaries these differences will be forgotten regardless of who is nominated. The G. O. P. places much importance on this fall's election in New Hampshire as they hope to gain a Senatorial and Congressional seat. New Hampshire now has one member of both major parties in both branches of Congress.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and vicinity: Thundershowers are probable this afternoon or early tonight followed by clearing; generally fair late tonight and Thursday; slightly warmer tonight; cooler Thursday; gentle to moderate southwesterly winds, shifting to northerly during Thursday.

Maine and New Hampshire: Local thunder showers this afternoon or early tonight, warmer along the coast and slightly cooler in the north portion tonight; cooler in the interior Thursday.

Vermont: Scattered thunder showers this afternoon, followed by generally fair and cooler tonight and Thursday.

Massachusetts: Local thunder showers this afternoon or early tonight, slightly warmer in the northeast portion tonight. Thursday generally fair and slightly cooler.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Local thunder showers this afternoon or early tonight. Thursday generally fair and slightly cooler.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate south and southwest shifting to north winds and overcast weather with showers tonight. Thursday generally fair.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	66	66	Minneapolis	58	78
Bermuda	80	88	New Orleans	80	90
Chicago	68	88	New York	70	78
Denver	84	88	Norfolk	74	90
Helena	58	82	Philadelphia	74	86
Kansas City	74	90	St. Louis	74	86
Los Angeles	60	80	San Francisco	56	66
Miami	82	86	Washington	74	88

A-7:30 a.m. D.S.T., July 20
B-Maximum, July 19

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 5:39 p.m.; height 9.4 feet
Thursday, 6:06 a.m.; height 8.5 feet

Light all vehicles by 8:45 p. m.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Esplanade Concert

Embankment Road, Acoustic Shell, 8:30 p. m.

Triumphal March from "Sigurd Jorsalfar" ..... Grieg
"The Young Prince and the Young Princess," from "Scheherazade" ..... Rimsky-Korsakoff
Prelude to "The Deluge" ..... Saint-Saëns
(Solo Violin: Gaston Elcus)
Overture Fantasia, "Romeo and Juliet" ..... Tchaikovsky
Egyptian Ballet ..... Luigini
Allegro non troppo ..... Andante
Allegretto ..... Finale
Intermezzo from "I Pagliacci" ..... Leoncavallo
Hopak from "The Fair at Sorochinski" ..... Moussorgsky-Liadoff
Baccahanale from "Faust" ..... Gounod

Paul Cherkassky, Conductor

Movies

South Station Theater—

"Modern Dixie," Mickey Mouse in color and other short subjects. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Coolidge Corner—

"Sinners in Paradise," with Madge Evans and John Boles, 2:09, 5:13, 8:17. Also Joel McCrea and Loretta Young in "Three Blind Mice," 3:49, 6:53, 10:01. Tomorrow: "Stolen Heaven," with Gene Raymond, Olympe Bradna and Lewis Stone. Also "The Crime of Dr. Hallet," featuring Ralph Bellamy.

Tremont—

"When Thief Meets Thief," featuring Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., and Valeria Hobson. Also "Goldwyn Follies," with the Ritz Brothers. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Radio Programs—Page 10

Fenway and Paramount—

Wayne Morris and Priscilla Lane in "Men Are Such Fools." Fenway: 2:15, 4:50, 7:30, 10:10. Paramount: 10:45 a. m., 1:30, 4:15, 7:05, 9:50. Also "When Were You Born?" with Margaret Lindsay and Anna May Wong. Fenway: 12:55, 3:30, 6:10, 8:50. Paramount: 9:45 a. m., 12:10, 3, 5:45, 8:30. Tomorrow: Dorothy Lamour, Ray Milland, Bob Burns and Martha Raye in "Tropic Holiday." Also "Prison Farm," with Shirley Ross and Lloyd Nolan.

Uptown—

"Adventures of Robin Hood," with Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. 12:45, 3:50, 6:55, 10. Also Joel McCrea and Loretta Young in "Three Blind Mice." 2:35, 5:40, 8:45.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—

Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy in "Maytime." Also "Man of Aran." Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

University—

"The Adventures of Robin Hood," with Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. 2:45, 6:10, 9:30. Also Ann Sheridan and John Litel in "Little Miss Thoroughbred." 1:30, 4:45, 8:10. Tomorrow: Ginger Rogers and James Stewart in "Vivacious Lady." Also "Crime School," starring Humphrey Bogart.

Repertory and Medford Square—

"Nothing Sacred," with Fredric March and Carole Lombard. Also "Daughter of Shanghai," featuring Anna May Wong. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

Metropolitan—

"My Bill," with Kay Francis, Dickie Moore and Bonita Granville. 11:50 a. m., 2:45, 5:40, 8:35. Also Pat O'Brien, Priscilla Lane and Dick Powell in "Cowboy From Brooklyn." 10:10 a. m., 1, 3:55, 6:50, 9:45. Tomorrow: Shirley Temple in "Little Miss Broadway." Also "Mr. Moto Takes a Chance," featuring Peter Lorre.

Boston—

Joan Fontaine in "Maid's Night Out." 9:45 a. m., 12:30, 3:15, 6, 8:45. Also "Fools for Scandal," featuring Carole Lombard. 10:50 a. m., 1:35, 4:30, 7:05, 9:50.

Brookline Village Theater—

Robert Montgomery and Virginia Bruce in "Yellow Jack." 3:45, 6:40, 9:40. Also "Flight Into Nowhere," with Jack Holt. 2:05, 5:07, 8:04.

Fine Arts—

"Moonlight Sonata." Paderewski's only motion picture. 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:36, 9:30.

Keith Memorial—

Ginger Rogers and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., in "Having Wonderful Time." 11:28 a. m., 2:05, 4:45, 7:20, 10. Also "Wives Under Suspicion," with Warren William and Gail Patrick. 10:10 a. m., 12:45, 3:25, 6, 8:40. Tomorrow: "Little Tough Guy," featuring the Dead End Kids. Also a 40-minute Disney Revue.

State and Orpheum—

Margaret Sullavan and James Stewart in "The Shopworn Angel." Orpheum: 10:35 a. m. Both theaters: 1:25, 4:25, 7:20, 10:20. Also "Man's Castle," with Spencer Tracy and Loretta Young. Orpheum: 8:20 a. m. Both theaters: 12:10, 3:10, 6:05, 9. Tomorrow: "Blockade," starring Madeleine Carroll and Henry Fonda. Also "Reformatory," with Bobby Jordan and Jack Holt.

Strand—

"She's Got Everything," featuring Ann Sothern and Gene Raymond. Also "Woman Against the World," with Ralph Forbes and Alice Moore.

Scollay and Modern—

"White Banners," starring Fay Bainter and Claude Rains. Scollay: 10 a. m., 1, 4, 6:50, 9:50. Modern: 9:15 a. m., 12:20, 3:25, 6:30, 9:35. Also Jane Withers in "Rascals." Scollay: 11:35 a. m., 2:35, 5:35, 8:30. Modern: 10:55 a. m., 2, 5:05, 8:20.

Tomorrow

Germanic Museum (Harvard University)

Organ recital by E. Power Biggs, member of the Faculty of the Longy School of Music. 4.

Museum of Fine Arts—

Mrs. Buhler will present a guidance lecture on American Silver. 11 a. m.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Society Shifts Activities As Worthy Causes Beckon

After a veritable whirlwind of flower shows, garden exhibits, and historic "open house days," attention at the summer colonies along the North and South shores apparently is turning to events being held for the benefit of worthy causes, to lectures, music festivals, and similar activities. Flower shows, however, will doubtless continue until snow flies, as practically every community seems bound to compete in this favorite summer interest.

This week, along both the North and South shores, several hostesses are opening their estates for sales and exhibitions of work done by handicapped veterans of the World War, sponsored by the Ex-servicemen's Exchange of Boston. On Monday the exhibit was held at "Hautboy Castle," the Duxbury home of Mrs. Horace H. Soule of Brookline; Tuesday, Mrs. Hugh Bancroft of Beacon Street opened her Tea House at "Deer Hill," Cohasset, for a similar event, and today the exhibitions shift to the North Shore, when Mrs. A. Wilder Pollard opens "Barlovento" at Eastern Point, Gloucester, from 11 until 5:30.

Tomorrow Mrs. Bernard C. Weld of Marlborough Street will open her summer home in Beverly Farms for a sale of the veterans' work. She will be assisted by Mrs. Russell S. Codman, Mrs. Stephen V. R. Crosby, Mrs. Wallace Goodrich, Mrs. Gardiner M. Lane, Mrs. Nathaniel S. Simpkins, Jr., and Mrs. Pierpont L. Stackpole.

On Friday, "Edgehill" in Nahant will be the scene of another event given for the benefit of the Exchange. Those working in the interest of the sale are Mrs. E. Mauran Beals, Jr., Mrs. Archibald Blanchard, Mrs. Samuel S. Drury, Jr., Mrs. Dudley B. Fay, Mrs John H. Fay, Mrs. John Lowell, Mrs. George S. Weld. The final sale of the week will be at the New Ocean House in Swampscott, on Saturday.

♦ ♦ ♦

Music Festival Attracts

Many Bostonians are planning to go to New Hampshire for the Seacoast Music Festival to be given on the estate of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur L. Hobson at Little Boar's Head, July 30-31. This will be the sixth annual series of concerts which were founded by Mrs. Hobson and began as "musical picnics" but have now reached a state where such important artists as Ted Shawn and his men dancers, Royal Dadum, noted baritone, the State Symphony Orchestra of New Hampshire and the New Hampshire United Chorus will participate in the programs. The Board of Directors of the Festival, headed by Mrs. Hobson and Gov. Francis P. Murphy of New Hampshire, includes Phillip N. Hobson, Maj. Charles E. Greenman, Mrs. Margaret Wingate, and Robert N. Cleveland, who also is secretary of the Festival Association.

♦ ♦ ♦

Book Parades

The Book Parade, a series of lectures in which current literature will be discussed, will be given at three homes of prominent North Shore residents for the benefit of the Camp Winnecunnet Scholarship Fund sponsored by the Boston Young Women's Christian Association. Mrs. George Burroughs Proctor of "The Churn," Marblehead, opened her house for the first meeting today when Joseph Barth discussed summer reading, including such books as "Fashion is Spinach," "Importance of Living," "The Citadel," also "Madame Curie," "Coming Victory of Democracy," "Culture of Cities," and others. Edward Weeks, editor of the "Atlantic," will be the speaker at the second meeting Aug. 10, at the home of Mrs. Albert C. Burrage, "Seashore," West Manchester, and Alice Dixon Bond, book reviewer and writer, will discuss early fall reading at Mrs. Harold G. Cutler's "Seven Pines," Wenham, Aug. 31.

♦ ♦ ♦

Rockport Activities

The Sandy Hill Historical Society of Rockport will hold an interesting affair from 3 to 6 p. m. tomorrow at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur J. Hammond, Rockport, when the Hammonds will open their colonial house, architectural gardens, and barn studio for a garden party, silver tea and antique exhibit, all for the benefit of the Town Museum. There will be a large exhibit of antique needlepoint work in the barn, and music will be furnished throughout the afternoon by a group of young Gloucester women known as the "Bell Ringers." Mrs. H. Boylston Dummer is General Chairman of the event, and Mrs. Richard H. Recchia, Mrs. T. Tertius Noble, Mrs. Reynolds Beal, Miss Blanche Coleman, Mrs. Alro T. Hibbard, and Mrs. Edna Stevenson are the hostesses.

♦ ♦ ♦

Beach Bluff Flower Show

Mrs. William A. Paine's estate in Beach Bluff will be the setting for a flower show which the Swampscott Garden Club is planning for next Monday. Among those on the committee arranging the show are Mrs. George Russell Brown, Mrs. John Henry Blodgett, Mrs. Henry L. Taylor, Mrs. F. Ward Paine, Mrs. Preston T. Stephenson, Mrs. Laurence Leonard, Mrs. Edward F. Breed, Mrs. Horace D. Brush, and Mrs. Frank C. Nichols.

Wanda MacDowell

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A NUMBER OF GOOD FOODS ARE ADVERTISED IN THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Thursday, July 21

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc
	Shortwave	
3:30	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Micaela

WPA

Joan Ruth

Who Will Sing in the Production of "Carmen" in Concert Form to Be Given by the State Chorus and Commonwealth Symphony Orchestra of the Federal Music Project With A. Buckingham Simson Conducting, in Sanders Theater, Cambridge, Saturday Evening

Hurley Backs Gatelee Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

ers were quick to deny the implication, saying that the plan was developed entirely independent of the Governor's office, and that any similarity results from the fact that any program would duplicate some previous proposals.

Some of the Federation leaders stated that Labor would be ready to agree to a compromise program, such as a $5,000,000 bond issue and a $5,500,000 fund distribution to the cities and towns. If the Republican dominated Legislature should approve such a proposal and organized labor switched to its support, possibly the Governor would be forced to accept that program, although previously he voted legislation calling for a $5,500,000 distribution.

Would Name Commission

In the bond isssue's special message, Governor Hurley proposed the establishment of a five-member commission to handle distribution of employment in the Public Works Department and the cities and towns. The Commission would consist of one appointee by the Speaker of the House, one by the President of the Senate, and three by the Governor. One of the latter appointees would be a representative of organized labor.

Critics quickly criticized the proposed board because actually it would place job control in the hands of Governor Hurley through his three appointees. Such control has been consistently opposed by Republican leaders who have blocked what they characterize as attempts by the Governor to gain patronage advantage for the coming election campaign.

Under the Hurley proposed commission, "in the employment of persons for work and to be paid for from funds provided by this act, such employment shall be given only to persons who present to the State Department of Public Works or to the highway officials of a municipality, as the case may be, a certificate signed by the Chairman of a special commission hereinafter provided for stating that the person named therein is in need of employment."

Today's attempt to force through a sizable bond issue for unemployment relief was Governor Hurley's third. Previously, he had been defeated on $23,625,000 and $9,000,000 bond issues. When labor first threatened a march on the State House two days ago Governor Hurley said he would welcome the march and said a $10,000,000 bond issue would be about right for the relief program.

Hurley's Third Attempt

Furthermore, Governor Hurley, since the first of the year, has demanded diversion of between $4,000,000 and $8,000,000 from the highway fund to reduce the state tax on cities and towns, and had consistently beaten down Republican counter attempts at distribution of similar amount to the cities and towns.

The Governor has chosen to ignore almost completely the threat of a $1,000,000 Federal penalty for diversion of any gasoline tax revenue to purposes other than highway construction or maintenance.

Previously, Leverett Saltonstall, former Speaker of the House and present candidate for the Republican gubernatorial nomination proposed that the remainder of the hikhway fund revenue be used for work relief projects with the jobs to be distributed through a non-partisan board of three members.

This proposal was evidently the basis for the Governor's five member commission proposal which, according to the Governor's opponents, is anything but non-partisan.

Around the Corner

The campaign for safe driving and courtesy on the road spreads! A laundry on California Street, Newton, has erected a sign in front of its building announcing that an award of $2 of laundry work will be given daily to the driver whose car registration number appears on the blackboard in the center of their sign. The award is made for "Safe Driving on California Street," and motorists are admonished to watch for their number.

There is a large public playground near the laundry and the presence of many children in the vicinity has resulted in several mishaps.

♦ ♦ ♦

There's one customer of the New York, New Haven & Hartford, dwelling just this side of the suburban severance of service, who rises to refute the mounting storm of criticism against the road. Great road, great service, great employees!

Last Saturday, for example, had there been any other customers at his station, or even another customer, they or he would have beheld this cash patron of the railroad step jauntily along the silent and deserted platform, swinging his editorial dinner-pail.

In rolled the 7:07 in a cloud of steam and a screech of brakes. The engineer waved in a friendly manner. A brakeman on the rear of the second car hung out to signal go ahead. The conductor who had swung to the platform gave the lone commuter a cheery "Good Morning," touched the visor of his cap deferentially and with a majestic wave of the arm toward the nearest platform said, "Your car is ready, sir. All-l-l aboard!"

♦ ♦ ♦

She was a pretty little clerk, petite, cheerful, denying the heat that swept in off the street by her manner, and the fresh summery print which she wore. It was pleasing entry to make on a day much too hot for shopping in the Five and Ten. We took another glance as we turned the aisle.

Then through a counter opening came the discovery!

Assuming that the counter screened her from the public, she had kicked off her shoes for greater comfort, and was stepping blithely to and fro in stocking feet on cool marble floors, attending the needs of customers!

♦ ♦ ♦

Dictators and diplomats are not the only persons remaking the map of the world. American globe makers have recently hit on a system to keep their globes up to date. After the appearance of Manchukuo and the dissapearance of Abyssinia and Austria, a globe-buyer never was entirely sure whether his purchase would be outmoded or not before he got it home. So people eased up on buying globes.

The globe makers then hit on a plan. Every globe purchaser for one year after date of purchase can get free "decalcomania service" from the manufacturer. In words of two syllables that means the company will supply to registered globe holders on demand, a piece of prepared paper with the up-to-date boundary on it which can be superimposed on the previous boundary in a jiffy.

And, there is the map as good as new!

After a year's free service the globe makers charge an annual fee for changes. Call it globe insurance. It costs only $1. And how much cheaper than the dictators' and diplomats' methods of redrawing frontiers!

♦ ♦ ♦

Do you know where "Coke and Custard," R. I., is? Neither did a New England Telephone toll supervisor who found that address on a ticket.

"Coke and Custard?" It sounds more like an order at the local variety store. It was a new one to the supervisor and it took him some time by the trial and error method to decipher it. At last he hit it right, and what do you think it was? "Coke and Custard" turned out to be Cocomcussoc. And there are plenty of other such aboriginal tongue-twisters on Rhode Island's map—small as it is. How do you like Quonochontaug, Apponaug, or Canonchet?. What grocery order can you make out of them?

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)
(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 The Boston Hour	"Neighbor Nell": news	Top Hatters: orchestra	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15 The Boston Hour	"Don Winslow": sketch	Top Hatters: orchestra	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 "March of Games"	**The Singing Lady**	"Your Family": sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 Rhythm Revue	Rakov's Orchestra	Little Orphan Annie	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sportshots	News; dance music	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	**"The Monitor News"**
6:15 "Popeye": sketch	Bobby Hayes' Orchestra	Fred Hoey's Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian radio review
6:30 Enoch Light's Orch.	Sport commentator	Voice of New England	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 Vocalist	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendesvous"	Sport reports	Frank Simone's Orch.
7:00 Ray Heatherton	"Easy Aces": sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
7:15 Jack Shannon	"Mr. Keen": sketch	"Uncle Ezra": sketch	Comedy sketch	"Five Star Final"
7:30 "Living History"	Revelers: quartet	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger":	Dance Melodies
7:45 Boake Carter, news	"Science on the March"	"Let's Celebrate"	dramatic sketch	Dance Melodies
8:00 "People's Platform": talks	"Midweek Function"	"One Man's Family":	"Musical Steeplechase"	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 Paul Whiteman's	"Midweek Function"	dramatic sketch	"Musical Steeplechase"	Vocalist
8:30 Orchestra	"Styles in Vocal	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.;	"Drums": sketch	"Harper's Varieties"
8:45	Rhythm"	vocalists	"Druma": sketch	Cottage Hawaiians
9:00 "Meet the Champ"	"It May Have Happened": dramatization	"Town Hall Big Game Hunt": variety	Bob Crosby's Orchestra "Impressions"	Federal Theater: "History in Action"
9:15 "Meet the Champ"	National High School			
9:30 Mark Warnow's Or.	Orchestra and Band	"For Men Only": vocalist: orchestra	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	"The Question Box"
9:45 Mark Warnow's Or.			Guy Lombardo's Orch.	"The Question Box"
10:00 "The Word Game"	National High School	Kay Kyser's Musical	"Symphonic Strings"	Organ Moods
10:15 "The Word Game"	Orchestra and Band	Class and Dance	"Symphonic Strings"	Dave Ballentine, songs
10:30 "It Can Be Done"	NBC Minstrel Show	Kay Kyser's Musical	Melodies From the Sky	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
10:45 "It Can Be Done"	NBC Minstrel Show	Class and Dance	Melodies From the Sky	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; sport comment	Yankee News Service	Melodies From the Sky	Amateur Night in Harlem: variety
11:15 Vincent Lopez's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	Jazz Nocturne	
11:30 Tommy Tucker's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Lou Breese's Orchestra	Shep Fields' Orchestra	Amateur Night in Harlem: variety
11:45 Tommy Tucker's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Lou Breese's Orchestra	Shep Fields' Orchestra	

Thursday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Popular variety	News; "Musical Clock"	Organ recital	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15 Popular variety	"Church in Wildwood"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30 Rhythm music	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45 News Service	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	The Morning Watch	
8:00 Forecasts; music	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"Musical Timetable"
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"The Old Refrains"	Weather Service	Organist; vocalist	"Musical Timetable"
8:30 Radio Almanac	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
8:45 "About Us"	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
9:00 Kitchen of the Air	"As You Like It"	"Get Thin to Music"	Merry-Go-Round	Farm and Home News
9:15 Kitchen of the Air	"As You Like It"	Household talk	Merry-Go-Round	"Music and the Muse"
9:30 "Joyce Jordan"	"Breakfast Club": popular orch.; soloists	"Variations"	Merry-Go-Round	Anne Nigro, pianist
9:45 Bachelor's Children		"The Mystery Chef"	Studio interview	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Kitty Kelly: sketch	"Home Forum": talk	"Mrs. Wiggs": sketch	"Singing Strings"	Studio speaker
10:15 Instrumentalists	"Melody Time"	"John's Other Wife": sk.	Organ recital	Studio speaker
10:30 "Hilltop House"	"Josh Higgins": sketch	Just Plain Bill: sketch	Variety program	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother": sk.	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Dramatic sketch	Variety program	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor	"Mary Marlin": sketch	"David Harum": sketch	Poultry talk	Hillbilly music
11:15 Instrumentalists	"Vic and Sade"	"Lorenzo Jones"	"Melody Strings"	Frank Roberts, songs
11:30 "Big Sister": sk.	"Concert Hall"	"Rhythm Symphonic"	"Get Thin to Music"	"Fashion Congress"
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. W. L. Stidger	"Road of Life"	Soloist; orchestra	News commentator
12:00 Traffic survey	News; feature; weather	Organist	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 Studio speaker	report; music; sotcks	"The O'Neills"	Agricultural talk	Italian music
12:30 Helen Trent	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian music program	Music; weather
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour	"Dan Harding's Wife"	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	National Farm and	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Vic and Sade"	Home Hour	"George and Juanita"	"The Happy Gang"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "Road of Life"	Matinee Melodies	"The Hemingways"	Royal Rangers	"Mirrors of Manhattan"
1:45 Hymn recital	Glenn Darwin, baritone	"Accordiana"	Royal Rangers	Edna Carter, songs
2:00 News Service	"Betty and Bob": sketch	"Musical Roundup"	Harold Turner, pianist	Kay and Buddy Arnold
2:15 Enoch Light's Orch.	"Grimm's Daughter"	"Musical Roundup"	"As You Like It"	Bobby King, songs
2:30 Salon Orchestra	**Natl. Press Club luncheon to Howard Hughes**	Household talk	Sport commentator	Federal Theater dramatization
2:45 Salon Orchestra		Concert Internationale	Sport reports	
3:00 U. S. Army Band	Light Opera Selections	"Mary Marlin": sketch	**Boston Red Sox-Chicago baseball game**	Consolairs
3:15 U. S. Army Band	Light Opera Selections	"Ma Perkins"		Sport reports
3:30 Ray Block's Orch.	WHK Revue: variety	'Pepper Young's Family'		Sport commentator
3:45 Ray Block's Orch.	WHK Revue: variety	"The Guiding Light"	baseball game	Sport commentator
4:00 Summer Serenade	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife": sk.	**Boston Red Sox-Chicago baseball game**	Sport commentator
4:15 Summer Serenade	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"		Sport commentator
4:30 Baritone	Club Matinee: variety	Rush Hughes, comment		Sport reports
4:45 "Men and Books"	Club Matinee: variety	"Girl Alone": sketch	baseball game	Sport reports
5:00 The Boston Hour	"The Four of Us"	Top Hatters: orchestra	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15 The Boston Hour	Don Winslow: sketch	Nature Study program	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 "Across the Table"	**"The Singing Lady"**	"Your Family": sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 News; music	Piano duet	Little Orphan Annie	Baseball School	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sportshots	News; Dance Revue	News Service	Dinner concert	**"The Monitor News"**
6:15 "Crossroads Hall"	Dance Revue	Sport comment	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 "Crossroads Hall"	Sport commentator	Voice of New England	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 Vocalist	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendesvous"	Sport reports	"Dusty Rider"
7:00 Baritone	"Easy Aces": sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
7:15 Movie comment	Dramatic sketch	Vocal Varieties	Union Party speaker	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Del Casion, songs	Jacques Renard's Orch	Commentator	"Musical Album"	Terry O'Toole, songs
7:45 Boake Carter, news	Jacques Renard's Orch	Adrian O'Brien, tenor	"Musical Album"	Don Humbert's Orch.
8:00 Dramatization	"Stepping Ahead With America": speakers	Valley Hour: Connecticut Yankees; guests	"Sinfonietta"	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 Dramatization			"Sinfonietta"	Legion speaker
8:30 Goldman Band	"Port of Missing Hits"	Valley Hour: Connecticut Yankees; guests	"The Green Hornet": dramatization	Jerry Lee; orchestra
8:45 Goldman Band	"Port of Missing Hits"			Commentator
9:00 Major Bowes' Hour	Pulitzer Prize Play: "Allison's House"	Toronto Promenade Symphony Orchestra	"History of American Wild Life"	Organ Concert
9:15 Major Bowes' Hour				Maynar Serenaders
9:30 Major Bowes' Hour	Pulitzer Prize Play: "Allison's House"	Toronto Promenade Symphony Orchestra	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Midweek Forum
9:45 Major Bowes' Hour			Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Midweek Forum
10:00 "Essays in Music"	"People I have Known": variety program	Music Hall: Bing Crosby; Bob Burns, Comedian; quartet; chorus; guest artist; orchestra	"Press Time": newspaper game; music	Ivan Frank's Orchestra
10:15 "Essays in Music"	"People I have Known": variety program		Concert Revue: soloists; chorus; Henry	Ivan Frank's Orchestra
10:30 "Americans at Work": interviews				Stuff Smith's Orchestra
10:45				"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; Sport Comment	News Service	Weber's Orchestra	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
11:15 "America Dances"	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	Billy Losser's Orchestra	Don Humbert's Orch.
11:30 Jack Marshard's	Music As You Desire It	Richard Himber's Orch.	Shep Fields' Orchestra	"Road to Fame"
11:45 Orchestra	Music As You Desire It	Richard Himber's Orch.	Shep Fields' Orchestra	"Road to Fame"

Hague Likened To Tudor King In Jersey Rule

(Continued from Page 9)

to telling incidents which showed, in his opinion, why Mr. Hague is able to rule so absolutely in Jersey City.

"Elections in Jersey City mean less than nothing," he declared. "Each city employee is assessed 3 per cent of his annual salary by the Hague machine. This money doesn't go into any visible expenditure, and your guess is as good as mine as to where it goes."

The young man turned to the blackboard and wrote upon it what he said were official city and Federal figures of Jersey City population and registered voters for 1936. What he wrote looked something like this:

Population		333,000
Under Voting Age	135,000	
Non-Citizens	36,000	
Challenged Voters	15,000	
Total Ineligible to Vote		186,000
Balance Eligible to Vote		147,000
Registered Voters		160,650

"How does he get away with this?" Mr. Petersen asked. "Why isn't there an opposition party?

"Election day in Jersey City is like an arsenal. At each voting place are several policemen and toughs. Anyone who challenges a repeater is in danger of losing his neck. I've actually seen a person beaten up.

Election Charges

"A man whom I know sought to have a repeater arrested but was himself arrested and charged with disturbing the peace. He was given a black eye and his scalp was cut. He was held in $3500 bail over night. The next day he was released; election day was over.

"The only repeater ever arrested, so far as I know, was one who carelessly signed his own name at the polling place instead of the man he was voting for. He was discharged by the judge.

"Why is there no newspaper opposition to Mr. Hague?

Problem of Unions

"Once the A. F. of L. was very strong in Jersey City. Then, a single member of a certain union brought a suit charging improper use of the union's funds. The Court found, after many hearings, a discrepancy in the books of only 27 cents. Although this was obviously just a bookkeeping error, the union was required to pay costs of $7,500 to the referee who conducted the investigation for the Court.

In the midst of this recitation, he was interrupted by an official of the Institute, who said his time was up.

The address of Miss Sender last evening was devoted to a plea for collective international action in defense of democracy and peace. The democracies, she said, must make "sacrifices" to preserve what they have against the "new imperialism" of nationalistic dictators.

She urged a "new mentality," which would think in terms of the "vital interests of the community of nations," instead of the vital interests of one nation.

Christian Science Lecture on July 24

A series of three Neighborhood Lectures on Christian Science will be delivered by members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship under the auspices of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

The first lecture in this series will be delivered in Kingston, Mass., in the Reed Community House on Sunday afternoon, July 24, at 3:30. John Randall Dunn, C. S. B., of Boston, Mass., will be the lecturer.

The second lecture is to be given in the Swampscott High School Auditorium, Swampscott, Mass., on Sunday, July 31, at 3:30 p. m. Frank Bell, C. S. B., of New York City, will deliver the lecture.

The final lecture in the series is to be given in Hyannis, Mass., in the Barnstable High School Auditorium, Aug. 7, at 3:30 p. m. John Henry Weer, C. S., of Brookline, Mass., will deliver the lecture.

The public is cordially invited to attend these lectures.

Short-Wave Programs

For Thursday, July 21

Boston—5 p. m.—"L'Heure Symphonique." WIXAL, 25.4m, 11.79meg.
Berlin—6 p. m.—Angelica Costalas, Greek pianist. DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.
Tokyo—7:15 p. m.—Western Music. JZJ, 25.4m, 11.80meg.
Moscow—8 p. m.—News; program for English listeners. RAN, 31m, 9.6meg.
London—8:20 p. m.—George Bernard Shaw's "Dark Lady of the Sonnets." GSO, 16.8m, 17.79meg; GSP, 19.6m, 15.31meg; GSO, 19.7m, 15.18meg; GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSB, 31.5m, 9.51meg.
Rome—8:30 p. m.—News; Count Luigi Cozza: "Regulating the Tiber Below Rome." 2RO4, 25.4m, 11.81meg; IRF, 30.5m, 9.83meg.
Paris—9:30 p. m.—Modern Music recordings. TPB-7, 25.24m, 11.89meg.
Prague—10 p. m.—Serenades. OLR4A, 25.3m, 11.84meg; OLR5A, 19.7m, 15.23meg.
London—10:35 p. m.—"Frog Fable." Aesop's stories told in a new way. GSI, 19.6m, 15.26meg; GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg; GSB, 31.5m, 9.51meg.
Prague—10:55 p. m.—Brass Band. OLR4A, 25.3m, 11.84meg; OLR5A, 19.7m, 15.23meg.

Amusements

NEW YORK CITY

"The fun is smart and sprightly, she can shrewdly chosen and directed on the most efficient manner." — THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.
WHAT A LIFE
A George Abbott Comedy Hit for the Entire Family
BILTMORE THEATRE (Air-Conditioned)
W. 47th St. Evgs. 8:45—40c to $3. Mats. Wed. and Sat.—50c to $2.

WARNER BAXTER
in "I'LL GIVE A MILLION"
with MARJORIE WEAVER
★ GALA REVUE ON THE STAGE ★
Any Day Any Seat 25¢ to 1 p. m.
Roxy 7th Av. 50th St. Thea.

DENNIS KING VERA ZORINA VIVIENNE SEGAL WALTER SLEZAK
in RODGERS & HART'S Musical Comedy
I MARRIED AN ANGEL
Evgs. 8:30, $1.10-$4.40. Mats. Wednesday and Saturday, $1-$2.75. Mail Orders Now.
Shubert Theatre, W. 44 St. (Air-Conditioned)

1938 PULITZER PRIZE PLAY
Thornton Wilder's
OUR TOWN
WITH FRANK CRAVEN
Production by Jed Harris
MOROSCO THEATRE, 45 St. W. of B'way.
Air-cooled. Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed., Sat., 2:40

HERE AND THERE IN BOSTON SHOPS

By Janet Treat
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

No doubt it's just about time that you, or some member of your family, had some more photographs taken. But, as usual, it's just one of those things that you keep putting off, due to the fact that you feel you've got to look just so, that you must have a special dress for the occasion; or because of the matter of expense. And if these are the reasons, think nothing of them, for we have all the answers . . . with the aid of Filene's Basement Store, we might add.

Down there, on the balcony, you'll find a photographic department . . but it's no ordinary department, and we suggest that you stop and look things over. No obligation whatsoever, and we venture to say that you'll see that you have your picture taken either right then and there, or within a few days. For this is something that you've all been looking for, we're sure. The Polyfoto method, which really won't mean a thing to you until you've sat in front of their trick camera and seen it work. Briefly the idea is that you just sit down and make yourself quite at home. The portrait is taken by "Gaye" . . . an attractive girl who has a faculty for making herself friendly; without all that saccharine, moving-in-on-the-family sort of thing one so often finds in a girl who is trying to make you feel comfortable. She talks with you, gets you to forget yourself completely in a surprisingly short time, and you suddenly "come to" and discover that she has been quietly turning a little crank all this time, and you've had forty-eight (count 'em!) pictures taken! And surely out of forty-eight pictures you'll find more than one that you'll like. They're tiny little things at first . . . scarcely an inch square . . . but you can look at them through a magnifying glass if you like, though it isn't necessary, and make your selection. They're then "stepped up" in size, and you get a regulation size photograph (5x7, and larger) for only $1. Three for $2.50, six for $4, and a whole dozen for $8. We might add that with this Polyfoto method you don't pose, so you get none of those forced, stiff, unnatural expressions. Rather it's almost like having a movie made; and you get yourself in all stages. If you want to wear a hat for some of the pictures, all right, wear one. You can take it off for the rest of the series. But for real proof, you must ask "Gaye" to show you the many beautiful portraits she has taken. Portraits that are decidedly expressive. A grand way to catch little Horace in one of his cute-as-a-kitten expressions to send to his grandma!

♦ ♦ ♦

A Summer Outfit
Good for the Fall

A summer outfit that you can barge right into fall with, is to be found at Dixon's Dress Shop, which is right next to Loew's State Theater. For something like $13.75. Silk, with wide taffeta trimming. A surplice effect in front, which makes a low neck. Best of all, though, is the smart cape that matches. In brown and white, an odd (but attractive) shade that's filled with a reddish tinge. However, if it's an inexpensive dine-and-dance gown you want, then how about their white sharkskin number. The one with the little matching bolero jacket as a complement. With pleated ruffles around the hem of the skirt, and the outline of the bolero. A touch of blue and white ribbon outlining the bodice line is its only touch of color. Also $13.75. And incidentally, this is the time to get in on good buys in the way of cunning little summer sportswear. The prices are most attractive.

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Bits of Jewelry
For Your Lapel

With all the little whimseys we've seen around town for your lapel, we have yet to see anything more smart than the bits of jewelry by Trifari . . . at R. H. Stearns. Five dollars buys the best-looking diamond studded identification tag in gold plate. The kind you'd put on your luggage, but this time you pin it right on your tailored suit. And right in the middle of it, you have your name and address engraved. Unique to say the least! Another trick item of theirs is the combination top hat, gloves, and walking stick. One overlapping the other. The hat and stick are shiny black cloisonné, and the gloves and the handle and tip of the stick are studded with rhinestones. And would your week-end hostess go for either one!

(A Regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Feature.)

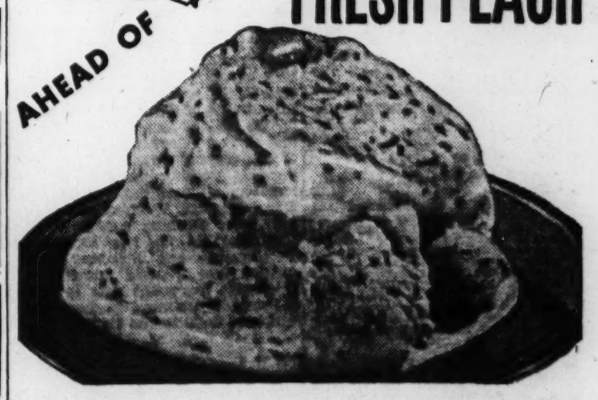
Sunshine Laundry
Telephone BEAcon 1790
MEN!
Please note that wash suits are specially priced during July and August. Shore routes.
8 FLORA ST. BROOKLINE

FOR MEN
Nunn-Bush
Ankle fashioned Oxfords
Look for this 3-Point Seal of Ankle-Fashioning in every Nunn-Bush shoe. A symbol of unusual comfort and enduring smartness.
Most styles 7.85 to 11.50, a few higher
Semi-Annual Sale
NOW ON
NUNN-BUSH SHOE STORE
20 School Street, BOSTON

40¢ covers a surprising distance NOW!
You'll be surprised to know that evenings after 7 and all day Sunday you can telephone people as far as 116 miles away for only 40¢*. There are bargain rates on most out-of-town calls. Even 25 cents goes a surprising distance.
*3 minute station-to station rate.
TELEPHONE

Massachusetts — Your State—is the happy vacation paradise of millions from everywhere. They come here to enjoy the endless variety of pleasures that are yours to enjoy. Within short driving distance you'll find mountains and seashore, every sort of sporting facility, historic life that no other state can equal. Do your travelling here — have your fun here, and ask your friends from other states to join you here in Massachusetts — the nation's leading fun center.
The MASSACHUSETTS DEVELOPMENT AND INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION
State House, Boston

with FRESH PEACH



• ONCE again the Ice-Cream-of-the-Month beats the calendar! This time it brings you that creamy, delicious Fresh Peach Sealtest Ice Cream a full month early. This meant extra trouble to us, yes — but it brings extra pleasure to you!
Listen to the new Sealtest Daytime Radio Program, "Your Family and Mine," N. B. C. Red Network, Monday through Friday, at 5:30 to 5:45, E. D. T.
FRO-JOY ICE CREAM

Commerce and Finance

Film Companies Asked to Sell Theaters or Distribution Units

Business and Industry

Encouraging Gain In Wool Business And Prices Rise

Weekly Wool Review

Improvement in the market for raw wool has at last moved out of the sentiment class and into an era of activity based on demand that is prompting heavy sales. Back of it all, the trade believes, is the fundamentally sound increased business in wool goods, with manufacturers withdrawing price lists, and talking advances of 10 to 15 cents a yard. This one factor more than anything else, perhaps, is the cause of greater optimism in the wool trade than any single development for months.

Graded bright fleece wools are about 5 cents a pound higher than a week ago for three eighths and quarterblood, in the grease, with a persistent demand and some nice business being done. Good French combing length bulk fine territory wools, in original bags, are firm around 65c, scoured, and Texas 12-months wools are around the same figure. Large buyers are operating fairly freely and prices are looked upon by wool men as 15 to 20 per cent above the low of mid-June.

Laying Up Stocks

Mills evidently feel that the hour has arrived when good business judgment calls for laying up stocks of wool rather than allow the market to get away from them. The buying amounted almost to a scramble in graded bright fleeces, and the rapid price advance had earmarks of being caused by a squeeze in these types of wool.

Buying is gaining momentum through the West. Asking prices are rapidly moving upward and buyers find increasing difficulty in securing wools in the growing districts at prices they seem willing to bid. Those who get wool find it necessary to pay a minimum of 65c, scoured basis, as a general rule.

Domestic wool continues to arrive in Boston from the West Coast by steamer, and the receipts are piling up on the ocean terminals to a point bordering on congestion. Some of the American Hawaiian steamers are being forced to seek docking space at the Army Base to discharge wool, instead of their regular terminal at Commonwealth Pier. The Merchants and Miners Transportation Co. have had to hold wool shipments at Norfolk awaiting clearing of the piers in Boston.

Imports Continue Low

Imports of wool continue at low ebb, customs figures disclosing that combined total of apparel wools entered for immediate consumption, and withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, transportation and re-export, during the first six months of the year, amounted to 7,821,000 pounds. Of this total 2,599,000 pounds came from Argentina, 1,138,000 from Australia, 1,166,000 from New Zealand, and 1,562,000 from Uruguay.

Demand for imported wools on spot appears to be limited by asking prices higher than buyers feel it wise to pay, especially on apparel wools. Carpet wools are being moved somewhat more freely than apparel wools and some low South American wools are being bought for importation. Spot prices on the latter are around 17 to 26c. Apparel wools of Australian type, on spot, are held as high as 55c for super warp 64s, 70s. at the moment.

Mohair, too, is stronger. More buying is being done in the Southwest. Growers are receiving as much as 42c for adult mohair and sales in Boston are being made at 45c in original bags. Stocks of mohair in Texas are dwindling.

Argentina Plans $25,000,000 Issue

NEW YORK (AP)—The Republic of Argentina plans to take advantage of the current revival of the new capital market in Wall Street by offering to American investors an issue of $25,000,000 4½ per cent 10-year bonds.

The issue, scheduled to be registered July 21 with the SEC, was described in bond circles as the first important foreign loan involving the raising of new capital to be filed with the commission. Foreign financing in this market has been virtually nil the last six years, consisting mostly of refunding.

Proceeds of the loan, it was said, are to be used for public works. Public offering will wait the usual 20-day period before registration becomes effective.

Investment bankers also were at work on additional corporate offerings following the recent successful marketing of several big loans.

Hungarian Bank Merger Approval Is Granted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Hungarian General Savingsbank, Ltd., of Budapest, Hungary, merger into the Hungarian General Creditbank, also of Budapest, has been approved at their respective general meetings, according to J. & W. Seligman & Company.

Shareholders of Hungarian General Savingsbank Limited are being notified that they are entitled to receive for each five shares of their holdings one share of the Hungarian General Creditbank.

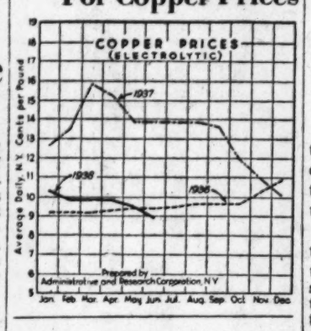
Such holder must present their shares, within six months, with attached coupons for 1937 at the Central Cashier's Office of the Hungarian General Creditbank, Budapest, accompanied by a letter of transmittal which may be obtained at the offices of J. & W. Seligman & Co., New York City.

Shareholders who present for exchange less than five shares, the Hungarian General Creditbank will deliver one fractional bearer share of the nominal value of 10 pengos, representing one-fifth of a whole share, in exchange for each share of the Hungarian General Savingsbank Limited.

British Rubber Stocks

LONDON (Reuters)—Stocks of rubber here, it is estimated, will show an increase of 700 tons this week and at Liverpool an increase of 1,150 tons.

Trend Is Downward For Copper Prices



Steel Operations Show Sharp Gain; Buying Is Cautious

NEW YORK (AP)—Despite the substantial upturn in production since the July 4 holiday, steel buyers are still cautious, said "Iron Age," in its weekly survey of its iron and steel trade.

"With automotive buying for new models still largely in the future," the survey commented, "railroad buying still at a minimum and likely to continue so at least until the matter of wage reductions has been settled, farm machinery plants preparing for summer shutdowns of two or three weeks and building construction activity not yet receiving the full impetus of government spending and lending, the improvement in steel buying that has occurred is traced largely to miscellaneous sources."

The review reported a rise of four points in steel ingot production to 36 per cent of national capacity, the largest increase within one week since March, 1936, excepting post-holiday periods, and the highest rate thus far in 1938.

Buyers, it continued, "are not being stampeded by intimations that partial restoration of price cuts must come if wages are not reduced.

"With the meeting in Washington this week of leading steel company executives, called by the Government, the wage question is the dominant issue in the future determination of the course of steel markets and the matter of profits or losses for steel producers.

"If wages are to be reduced, which some in the industry now believe unlikely in view of Government opposition, the only recourse is higher prices as it would require a steeper gain in operations to offset present high costs.

"It is estimated that a 10 per cent wage cut would not nearly cover the reduced net yield of $5 to $7 a ton which most companies will sustain because of lower prices and basing point changes."

Shipping Head Sees Government Control Of Transportation

PALO ALTO, Calif. (AP)—Government control or ownership of the nation's transportation systems, including steamships, railroads, airways, busses and even trucks, was forecast to the Stanford University Business Conference by Roger Lapham, maritime shipping executive.

Mr. Lapham, Chairman of the board of the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company, advised men with money in the shipping business to "sell out now."

"As business men," he said, "we have seen ourselves going down stream toward a socialized state for many months. Personally, I believe the reaction (to the socialized trend) is desireable even if you want a socialized state, because we have moved in this direction too rapidly and at the expense of efficiency."

He traced the shipowners business decline to appointment in 1934 by President Roosevelt of the Black Committee, which investigated ocean mail contracts.

While no shipping contractor was indicted, he said, "the whole industry was pretty badly smeared."

"The railroads are more and more hamstrung under the Interstate Commerce Commission and eventually will pass under Government control and ownership," he said.

Cold Storage Reserves Of Butter Make New High

CHICAGO (AP)—Reflecting record butter production, the nation's cold storage reserves of butter on July 1 reached an all-time peak for the date, according to the monthly report of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

The total was 120,050,000 pounds, an increase of 13,688,000 over the previous July record in 1930 and 34,172,000 pounds more than normal for the date. Included in the total were 1,990,000 pounds purchased during the latter half of June by the Dairy Products Marketing Association, Inc., Government financed organization, and 1,713,000 pounds bought by the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation.

Some mercantile exchange traders expected the Government report to show holdings of 122,000,000 pounds.

Freezer stocks of shell eggs were the lightest since 1916 and the second lightest on record. The total was 6,251,000 cases compared with 8,548,000 a year ago. Frozen egg stocks totaled 138,453,000 pounds compared with 164,830,000 pounds a year ago.

Cheese holdings increased at a better than seasonal rate during June to 99,682,000 pounds, a record for July 1. Poultry holdings were 53,355,000 pounds against 77,173,000 a year ago.

United Corp. Income Shrinks

June quarter report of United Corp. of Delaware showed net income of $1,914,304 after current expenses and federal income taxes, equal after dividend requirements on the $3 cumulative preference stocks to less than one cent a share on the common. In contrast, the 1937 June quarter income was $2,662,670, or 5 cents a share on the common.

Film Concerns Charged by U. S. With Monopoly

WASHINGTON, July 20 (AP)—Attorney General Homer S. Cummings charged eight major film companies today with virtually monopolizing the motion picture industry.

He filed civil suit in Federal District Court in New York asking that the firms be required to divest themselves either of their ownership of theaters or of production and distribution facilities.

The case, among the most comprehensive brought in recent years under the anti-trust laws, was presented after a long investigation by the Justice Department. It was disclosed just as a committee of Congressmen and Federal administrative officials is starting a broad monopoly inquiry.

Government's Charges

The Government's bill of complaint charged the eight companies, 25 subsidiary or affiliated corporations and 132 individuals with controlling about 65 per cent of the nation's moving pictures "from selection of the story to final showing at the theater."

A statement issued at the Justice Department named as defendants:

Paramount Pictures, Inc.; Loew's, Inc.; the Irving Trust Company, New York, as trustee in bankruptcy for Radio-Keith Orpheum Corporation; Warner Brothers Pictures, Inc.; Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corporation; Columbia Pictures Corporation Universals Corporation and United Artists Corporation.

"Restoration of free enterprise and open competition amongst all branches of the motion picture industry is the primary objective of this proceeding," said the statement.

Vital Questions Involved

"The suit may settle questions that are vital in the application of the anti-trust laws to other industries in which manufacturers or producers, knit together through a common trade association, seek directly or indirectly to dominate and control markets."

The nation's finer theaters are now "dominated," Mr. Cummings charged, by Paramount, Loew's, Radio-Keith Orpheum, Warner Brothers and Twentieth Century-Fox Film.

Because such control enables them to exclude other producers, he said, that control "constitutes monopolistic power forbidden by the Sherman Act.

"This monopolistic power has a tendency to drive independent theaters out of the business or to compel them to sell to the producer-owned theater chains on the latters' terms."

Other Charges Made

In general, Mr. Cummings charged the producers with:

Avoiding competition with each other by "virtual division of territory."

Pooling stars and feature players.

Exchanging directors, technicians and equipment.

Giving preference to company-affiliated theaters in arranging release dates.

Requiring independent theaters to accept all pictures furnished them, a practice known as "block booking"; to sign inflexiontracts and to accept unfavorable showing dates.

Action by Congress Looms

If a trial develops evidence that the anti-trust laws are insufficient to restore competition, Mr. Cummings said, the situation will be brought to the attention of Congress.

The control of motion pictures by the defendant companies, he contended, actually is greater than the 65 per cent of the nation's films which they produce. From 80 to 90 per cent of the quality feature films, he said, are produced or distributed by them.

"A theater affiliated with a major company," he said, "is given first access to the product of all the major companies before the independent is permitted to exhibit it on any terms.

"Thus, in a territory where an independent exhibitor is in competition with a theater affiliated with a major producer, he may not be able to obtain first-run pictures.

Position of Independents

"This monopolistic power has a tendency to drive independent theaters out of the business or to compel them to sell to the producer-owned theater chains on the latters' terms.

"Theater patrons in any given community are not given an opportunity to exercise choice as to the type of pictures they desire to see. As matters now stand, each community is regimented into accepting the kind of picture which will make the most profits on a nationwide scale."

Mr. Cummings' announcement said he was following a rather new policy in making public details of the petition, in order to guide businessmen who seek information on the Department's probable views and action in other cases.

Ontario's Gold Production Reaches New High in May

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The output of Ontario's gold-producing mines reached a new high in production for the month of May, with an output valued at $8,252,574, as compared with $7,748,169 in April and $8,013,494 in March, the best previous month on record.

Average recovery from the tonnage of 810,282 tons treated in May was $10.18 per ton, compared with $10.29 per ton in April.

For the first five months this year production valued at $38,863,061 was recovered from 3,752,632 tons, as compared with $35,619,395 from 3,381,494 tons last year for the five-month period.

The Porcupine belt was first for the five-month period, according to figures issued by the Ontario Department of Mines, with a total of $17,511,420; then Kirkland Lake, $14,599,573; Northwestern Ontario, $5,937,329, and Matachewan, $814,739.

Observers See Long-Term Bull Bond Market Nearing Its End

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—While the immediate prospect for government bonds seems calm and uneventful, there are folks here in the Street inclined to feel that the next bulge in these gilt-edged issues may be the last—a final chapter in a bull market which with only minor interruptions in 1931 and 1933 has now lasted for almost a decade.

Both the recent return of a bull market in stocks, and the latest official estimates of the 1938-1939 deficit have contributed to this feeling—the stock market movement because it seems to indicate rising business and so a rising demand for bank credit and consequent rising interest rates; the new deficit figures because they indicate a sharply increased government borrowing program and because they make it finally evident that short of a political rout of the New Deal the public debt will never stop climbing. The business improvement now in sight will probably revive Mr. Roosevelt's popularity, and he has never balanced budgets. Balance, with him, like prosperity with Mr. Hoover, is always just around the corner.

Factor in Interest Rates

The total of excess reserves of the Federal Reserve member banks is the focal point on which everything of importance converges to influence interest rates. There has been a fairly close correlation between the size of these reserves and Government bond prices. Excess reserves reached a high in December, 1935, of a shade over $3,000,000,000. Government bonds continued their rise for a year after that, but then plunged early in 1937 when excess reserves were pulled down to approximately $1,000,000,000 for the system, achieved but only by a sharp increase in excess reserves.

This spring, of course, excess reserves were sharply increased by official action, and Government bonds recovered to new highs. Some further increase in excess reserves even from the present $3,150,000,000 is expected. But the effects of bullish official action on Government bonds, via the excess reserve lever, seems to be wearing off while the bearish effect of official "mistakes" seems to be increasing; and, lastly, the actual possibilities of further increase in excess reserves are now limited.

Besides, it is argued, an impression seems general now that a new permanent level of high Government bond prices and low interest rates has been reached. This, it is felt, is the same complacency which marked the stock market in 1928 and early 1929, and again in the middle of 1937.

U. S. Obligations Outstanding

During the fiscal year just ended, the Treasury was able actually to decrease the amount of its obligations outstanding with the public. There was an increase in the bond issues of about $2,240,000,000, but a decrease of $1,466,000,000 in notes and of about $1,000,000,000 in bills outstanding. Though the bookkeeping deficit was $1,450,000,000, the actual cash deficit was less than $500,000,000.

Next year's picture is quite different. The Treasury will have to go to the public for around $3,000,000,000 of new money, and even if it gets $500,000,000 of this from baby bonds, as it has in each of the last two years, the remainder is quite a large amount of borrowing for the money market to absorb.

Maturities to be refunded this year are almost exactly the same as those of the last fiscal year—about $2,700,000,000.

Excess reserves may be increased in coming months to a total of perhaps $3,600,000,000 from two new sources—the drawing down of the Treasury working balance, and gold imports. The working balance now, however, is down to around $1,500,000,000, and to judge by precedent it is not likely, in view of the heavy fiscal requirements ahead, to be allowed to run off lower than $1,200,000,000.

To rely on gold imports is a gamble. For example, the Czechs have to codify their concessions to the Sudeten Germans by the end of the month, and Hitler's probable dissatisfaction, whatever the concessions, may be the cause of the present Berlin market's sharp break and a signal for further European demand for gold. The price is rising in London.

The Excess Reserves

A further increase in excess reserves may be effected by further retraction of the 1936-1937 increase in reserve requirements. There is nothing automatic, however, about the effect of such a move. It might be construed as evidencing financial fear in Washington. Required reserves are now about $5,000,000,000. They might be cut back to $3,000,000,000, and excess reserves consequently increased to $5,000,000,000. But the move might be disconcerting instead of encouraging. A change of $50,000,000 used to have a perceptible effect on the money market. Now it takes a change of ten to twenty times that sum to achieve the same effect.

If business picks up, as the stock market says, bank deposits will pick up also, and reserve requirements against them will increase. The banks have in recent years taken most of the increase in government debt. If they do the same this year, they might take $2,000,000,000 of government issues, increasing their deposits the same amount. Commercial loans of the 101 reporting member banks are down about $700,000,000 (about 16 per cent) since New Year's. With business recovery they should recover this much. And so should deposits—and this again means larger reserve requirements.

Stage "Set for Inflation"

It is freely conceded that there are weak spots in these arguments. the Government still has $1,800,000,000 of Stabilization Fund gold certificates it might throw into the money market, and it could in a pinch raise the book value of its Kentucky gold.

On the other hand if ever the stage were "set for inflation" according to orthodox standards it is now. The $4,000,000,000 deficit predicted for this year is the largest peace-time deficit on record, after allowance is made for the soldier's bonus in the 1936-1937 deficit. The anticipated 1938-1939 expenditures of $9,000,000,000 are far the largest for any peaceful year, even counting in the bonus.

President Roosevelt said last winter he felt expenditures couldn't be cut much below $7,000,000,000 under any circumstances, which is frank at least, since peacetime Treasury income has never reached this total and is put at only $5,000,000,000 for the current year. The current discussions of whether the United States can "stand" a debt of $60,000,000,000 or $100,000,000,000 are as imaginative as the 1929 discussions of whether stocks should sell permanently at 20 or at 30 times earnings. Of all the groups who in recent years have "gone on relief" — railroads, banks, farmers, home-owners, etc. — only business has gone off.

In short—so the inchoate and unpopular theory here runs — if business picks up sharply the country's private credit wishes will squeeze the money market, and if business doesn't recover then the credit wishes of the Government will do it—though neither right away.

New Life Insurance In First Half Off 22.6 P. C. From '37

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A decrease of 22.6 per cent in new life insurance was reported for the first six months of this year as compared with the corresponding period of last year. The total for June was 27.5 per cent below that of the 1937 month.

The Association of Life Insurance Presidents report on new paid-for business—exclusive of revivals, increases and dividend additions—of 40 companies having 82 per cent of total life insurance outstanding in legal reserve companies, shows the total new business for the first half was $3,684,769,000, against $4,761,267,000. New ordinary insurance amounted to $2,345,497,000, against $3,005,207,000, a decrease of 22.0 per cent. Industrial insurance was $1,107,183,000 against $1,376,158,000, off 19.5 per cent. Group insurance was $232,089,000 against $379,902,000, down 38.9 per cent.

For June, the total new business of the 40 companies was $597,773,000, against $824,470,000—a decrease of 27.5 per cent; new ordinary insurance $382,385,000, against $512,496,000, down 25.4 per cent; industrial insurance $170,312,000, against $224,113,000, off 24.0 per cent; group insurance $45,076,000, against $87,861,000, decline of 48.7 per cent.

Plans $55,000,000 For Canadian Ships

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL — Canadian Pacific Steamships is planning to spend $55,000,000 on five new luxury liners during the next three years, providing conditions remain favorable, say reports here. Orders for these will be placed in British shipyards.

It also is expected that Sir Edward Beatty, chairman and president, now in England, will place orders for two vessels of 25,000 tons and 23 knots for the Canadian-Australian service. Two of the new luxury liners will be to replace the Empress of Asia and the Empress of Russia. The third will be sister ship to the Empress of Britain, present flagship of the fleet.

Morgan Charges Millions Wasted On TVA Projects

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., July 20 (AP)—Fortified by additional information, some of which he said was taken from files of the Tennessee Valley Authority, Dr. Arthur E. Morgan continued today his version of events which split the high command of that far-flung Federal agency.

Called before a Congressional investigation committee for the third consecutive day, the lean, gray-haired educator-engineer who was removed as chairman of TVA by Presidential order, was expected to end his direct testimony by noon.

Members of the committee said he was subject to recall for cross-examination.

Outlines Differences

The investigators, representing both House and Senate, yesterday for more than seven hours heard Dr. Morgan outline his differences with present directors of the TVA, Harcourt A. Morgan and David E. Lilienthal.

Harcourt Morgan was named Chairman after Dr. Morgan was removed. Charges that Dr. Morgan placed before the committee were that:

(1) "Several million dollars," in his opinion, were wasted in the layout and construction of power transmission lines.

(2) A power contract with the Aluminum Company of America left the authority at the "mercy of the company," and land which could have been obtained in return for secondary power eventually will cost the TVA from $10,000,000 to $25,000,000.

(3) Mr. Lilienthal determined the "yardstick" power rates without consulting him and later referred to them as "little more than a guess."

(4) The basis of the rates and how they were arrived at has never been disclosed.

(5) Motions he made at board meetings were not recorded in the minutes for lack of a second.

(6) The fertilizer program is not national in scope as it should be, and there is no "definite power policy" in the TVA except by inference from the separate deals made by Mr. Lilienthal.

(7) Administrative policies were adopted at "secret meetings" of which he knew virtually nothing until he was given memoranda by his associates.

Hits Aluminum Contract

Dr. Morgan termed the contract signed with the Aluminum Company, a 20-year agreement which neither party can sever until after 10 years and then only by written notice five years in advance, a "most serious thing," adding:

"I consider that action a failure to protest public interest even more serious than its action in the Berry marble case."

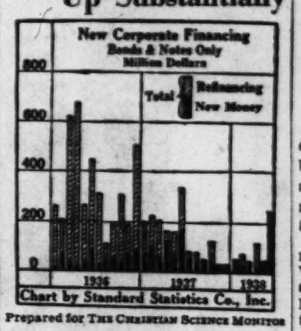
In the latter instance, he referred to the agreement by Mr. Lilienthal and Mr. Harcourt Morgan to conciliate the claims of Senator Berry (D-Tenn.) and others who held mineral and marble leases in the Norris Dam reservoir, a move Dr. Morgan described as an "attempt to defraud the Government."

He told the committee he learned of the TVA's "yardstick" for power rates through the newspapers, adding he was "not satisfied" the rates were proper. Mr. Lilienthal, he testified, told him the fixing of rates was "a detail that did not come under the board's province."

Wm. Wrigley Net Declines

CHICAGO (AP)—The Wm. Wrigley, Jr., Company reported consolidated net profit after taxes for the June quarter of $1,948,718, or 97 cents a share, compared with $2,573,734, or $1.28, the corresponding period of 1937. First six months net income was $3,382,604, or $1.69 cents, compared with $4,354,901, or $2.18, in the corresponding 1937 period.

New Bond Financing Up Substantially



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

New bond financing has been picking up substantially of late, with such offerings as $33,000,000 of Commonwealth Edison, $100,000,000 of U. S. Steel, and $85,000,000 of Standard Oil of New Jersey bonds. The favorable market for highgrade bonds is encouraging a number of offerings which had been postponed pending a more favorable business outlook.

24 Carriers Quit Free Pickup And Delivery Service

WASHINGTON (AP)—Twenty-four railroads operating in the official territory (East of the Mississippi and North of the Ohio and Potomac Rivers) notified the Interstate Commerce Commission they were ending free pickup and delivery service.

They filed tariffs calling for charges of 5 to 10 cents per hundred pounds for pick up and delivery service.

These railroads, officials said, are the first to discontinue the free service. It has been estimated the free service costs all railroads about $25,000,000 a year, but no estimate was available on how much the 24 carriers might save.

The New York Central was among the 24 railroads. Others included the Aroostook Valley, Bangor & Aroostook, Belfast & Moosehead Lake, Boston & Albany, Boston & Maine, Canadian Pacific, Chicago Junction, Chicago & St. Louis, Cooperstown & Charlotte Valley, Delaware & Hudson, Indian Harbor Belt, Louisville & Jeffersonville, Maine Central, Michigan Central, Montpelier & Wells River, Pittsburgh & Lake Erie, Rutland, Springfield Terminal, St. Johnsbury & Lake Champlain, Suncook Valley, and West Shore.

Bureau Predicts Increased Demand For Farm Products

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Bureau of Agricultural Economics predicted that increased demand for farm products would follow industrial recovery this fall.

It expressed belief, in a review of the demand and price situation, that the low point in consumer income and demand for farm products had been reached and that both should go up.

It added, however, that business improvement might be "somewhat irregular" and that consumer incomes and demand for farm products probably would continue to be less favorable for the remainder of 1938 than in recent years.

It estimated world wheat supplies outside of the U. S. S. R. and China at about 435,000,000 bushels larger than a year ago and the highest since 1933-34, and the stocks of old wheat on July 1 at about 650,000,000 bushels, an increase of 1,000,000 over a year gao.

The Bureau tentatively placed world wheat production at about 4,160,000,000 bushels, or 335,000,000 more than in 1937.

Governors Argue Against Reduced Rates for South

BUFFALO, N. Y. (AP)—The protests of two New England Governors have been added to Northern arguments against a Southern demand for lower rail freight rates on northbound goods.

Governors Wilbur L. Cross of Connecticut and George D. Aiken of Vermont declared at an Interstate Commerce Commission hearing that Northern industry would suffer if the proposed rates were put into effect.

The chief executives of Rhode Island, Indiana and New York already have taken the witness stand to speak against the South's petition.

Governor Cross predicted that the "general level of wages would be reduced" if the plan were approved. He added that industry is being attracted to the South by "lower costs of production in the form of wages, fuel and livin conditions."

See Jobs Merely Transferred

"No new jobs would be created," he said, "but the job of the Northern worker would be handed over to the Southern worker."

He attributed the decline of New England industry and corresponding industrial progress in the South to "migration of industries to the South." He referred to the South's natural advantage of climate, which brings "materially reduced living costs in fuel, clothing, recreation and food." The Governor then added:

"It does not seem to me equitable that the commission should, in the light of all these other advantages, free the complainants of what they claim is the lone disadvantage (higher freight rates).

"The South has God-given aids which even the Interstate Commerce Commission cannot match."

Governor Cross said he hoped there would be "no question of sectionalism or artificial sectional advantage," and asserted:

Cite Southern Competition

"If we are to avoid geographical decentralization of industry, which would break down quantity production, we would remove the very foundation of success of American industry."

Governor Aiken insisted that the stone industry of his State "cannot undergo any additional economic handicaps and continue to exist."

He told the commission that Vermont's deep-sunk quarries were harder to work and hampered by Winter weather, as against the South's shallow-ledge quarries favored by better climate.

"With all the natural conditions favoring the Southern producers of stone," he said, "there is not, in my mind, any reason to give them further advantages by any changes in the freight rates."

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Today's sales (est.) 2,500,000
Previous day 2,942,210
1938 volume to date 141,642,228
1937 volume to date 242,143,223

Stock Market Is Generally Uneven In Busy Turnover

NEW YORK, July 20 (AP)—The stock market's hold on the recovery ladder was shaken today by a sudden decline in motion picture stocks, touched off by news of the Federal Government's suit to segregate theater from production ownership in the film industry, but selling did not go far.

Near the final hour moderate losses and gains were well scrambled throughout the list, with advances in rails and utilities offsetting the declines in outstanding industrial shares. At the extreme losses ranged to 2 or 3 points among the motion picture, steels, motors, and merchandise groups.

Transactions set a pace approximating 2,500,000 for a full session.

Rail Bonds Rise

Many secondary rails moved up around a point or more toward the last hour in the bond market today, apparently unaffected immediately by irregularity in the stock market.

Some industrials which had shown early losses also developed strength as the session drew to a close. Oils and utilities were mixed. U. S. Government obligations continued to ease, showing declines up to 9-32.

Gainers of a point or more among rails included: Alleghany stamped 5s of '50; Missouri Pacific 5s of '77 "F"; New York Central 5s of 2013; Nickel Plate 4½s; Southern Pacific 4½s of '68; and Katy 4s of '62 "B". Missouri Pacific 5s of '77 "F" certificates gained more than 4 points.

News of Administration policy relating to moving picture companies was followed by some selling in that field. Warner Brothers 6s of '39 dropped about 3 points.

In the foreign group, activity focused upon German 7s which declined slightly. Abitibi Power 5s jumped about 2 points.

Power Production 9.1 P. C. Under '37

NEW YORK (AP)—Production of electricity in the United States for the week ended July 16 was 2,089,772,000 kilowatt hours, the Edison Electric Institute reported, representing a gain of 11.1 per cent over last week's output of 1,881,298,000 kilowatt hours. The figure was 9.1 per cent under 2,298,005,000 kilowatt hours produced in the comparable period last year.

Percentage declines from last year's production were recorded for all major geographic regions as follows: New England 7.9; Middle Atlantic 2.6; Central Industrial 16.1; West Central 3.5; Southern States 4.4; Rocky Mountain 23.7; Pacific Coast 5.4.

Wheat Prices Drop Over Cent a Bushel

CHICAGO, July 20 (AP)—Late tumbles of wheat prices carried the Chicago market down 1⅜ cents a bushel today to within ⅛ cent of the season's bottom record.

Increased hedging pressure, resulting from movement of newly harvested wheat, had a bearish effect, as did setbacks of securities. Slight rallies, however, toog place in the final transactions.

At the close, Chicago wheat futures were ⅝ to 1 cent lower compared with yesterday's finish, Sept. 69½-⅝, Dec. 71⅜-½, corn 1⅛-¾ lown, Sept. 59½-⅝, Dec. 58¼, and oats ⅜-⅝ off.

Willys-Overland Prices Are Reduced

TOLEDO, Ohio (AP)—Price reductions as high as $26 on the standard coupe, and ranging throughout the line, is announced by Willys-Overland Motors, Inc. to cover current and future production of 1938 cars at the factory. The cuts also are expected on all Willys passenger cars in dealer stocks.

The new prices bring the price of the Willys standard coupe model, delivered at Toledo, but not including Federal and states taxes, down to $499.

Sedan models are also reduced with a $10 price cut made on the deluxe four door sedan model.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Strength in European bonds and the continued rise in Wall Street, impressed traders favorably in the stock market here. The improved European political outlook was also a factor and prices closed near the top despite some profit-taking. German bonds gained three points and rubbers, tobaccos, rayon and electrical equipment shares were leaders in the upturn. Trans-Atlantic securities closed with gains of fractions to more than three points, and home rails, oils and mining issues held steady. British funds closed slightly easier.

Paris: The Bourse closed with a steady tone, although trading was quiet. Rentes moved up 10 to 35 centimes and Bank of France was about unchanged. Suez Canal continued weak and lost almost 400 francs, while Royal Dutch was down 50 francs. The industrial section was slightly lower at the finish.

Liverpool: After opening higher on firmer American offers and steadiness at Buenos Aires, wheat futures eased owing to continued poor demand and closed ¼d lower to ½d up.

Westinghouse Electric Bonus

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH — Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co.'s July "profit-sharing" bonus for all workers has been set at 3 per cent, against extra pay of 5 per cent in June and 1 per cent in May. The "profit-sharing" is based on the company's average earnings for the three preceding months. The June and July "bonuses" might have been less had not the company reduced base salaries during this period to 90 per cent.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds In Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
50½	36¼	Abbott Lab (1.80a)	1	50½	50½	50½	
119⅝	119⅝	Abbott Lab pf (4½)	1	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝	Jul 19
52	28	Acme Stl (1)	1	42	42	42	+ ½
12¾	6¼	Adams Exp (.10e)	26	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅜
21	14½	Adams-Millis (1e)	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	+ ¾
23½	16⅜	Addressor (1.40)	1	23	23	23	
2¾	1⅝	Advance Rumely	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
64⅞	40	Air Reduction (1a)	35	65½	64	64	— ⅝
1⅜	⅝	Air-Way El Appl	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Jul 19
13⅜	8¾	Alaska June (.60a)	36	10⅝	10½	10½	
1⅜	½	Alleghany Corp	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
17⅜	5½	Alleghany pf xw	23	12¼	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	6¼	Alleghan pf $30 ww	84	13¾	12⅜	13⅜	+ ¼
17¼	5	Alleghan pf $40 ww	27	12⅝	11	11⅜	+ ⅛
17½	7¾	Alleghany pr pf	4	15	15	15	+1½
21¾	11⅝	Allegheny Steel	8	19½	19	19¼	— ⅛
9⅞	4½	Allen Industries	2	9	9	9	
184	124	Al Chem & Dye (6)	7	183	178	180	—4
11	7	Allied Kid (½e)	1	11¾	11¼	11¼	+ ¼
14⅜	8⅝	Allied Mills (½e)	12	13⅞	13½	13½	— ⅛
12	4½	Allied Strs	81	11⅞	11⅜	11⅝	— ¼
64	38	Allied St pf (5)	15	67¼	66½	67¼	+3¼
52½	34¼	Allis-Ch Mfg (¾e)	47	52⅜	51½	51⅞	— ⅝
18½	11¼	Alpha P Cem (1)	7	18⅜	18½	18½	
3⅝	1¼	Amal Leather	14	3	3	3	— ⅛
24	10	Amal Leather pf	1	21	21	21	Jul 18
78	58	Amerada Corp (2)	3	76	73½	73½	—2½
77	49	Am Ag ChDel(2¼e)	6	75½	75	75¼	—1⅞
23⅛	10	Am Bk Note (.60e)	28	23	21¼	21¼	—1⅝
42⅜	23¼	Am Brake Shoe(⅓e)	11	41	39½	40	
101	70⅝	Am Can (4)	23	142¼	141	141¼	—1¼
167	160¼	Am Can pf (7)	2	165⅞	164¾	165⅞	Jul 19
27½	12⅜	Am Car & Fdy	48	28	26	26½	— ⅜
50	27	Am Car&F pf (2½e)	11	46⅞	45¾	46½	+ ¾
19¾	9½	Am Ch&Cable(.40e)	53	19⅞	18½	18⅞	— ⅜
104¼	89½	Am Ch&Cbl pf (5)	1	104¼	104¼	104¼	Jul 19
112½	88½	Am Chicle (4a)	3	112½	112	112	— ¼
9¾	4½	Am Colortype	1	9½	9½	9½	— ¼
14½	9	Am Coml Alco	53	14¾	13¾	14	+ ⅛
16¾	8¼	Am Crystal Sug	5	14	13½	13½	
4⅞	2½	Am Encaus Tiling	33	4¾	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
6¾	4	Am European	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	
5¼	2¼	Am & For Power	116	5¼	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
20½	10	Am & F P $6 pf	15	19½	18½	19½	+ ¾
25¼	13½	Am & F P $7 pf	16	24¾	23½	24⅝	+ ⅝
12⅜	5½	Am & F P 2 pf	37	12⅜	11½	12⅜	+ ⅜
12	9	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	1	12	12	12	Jul 11
5½	?	Am Hide & Leather	31	5	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
27	12	Am Hide & L pf	5	27	26½	26¾	Jul 19
42¼	30¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	2	42	42	42	— ⅛
2¼	1½	Am Ice	21	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
19½	13¾	Am Ice pf (1e)	13	20¼	19	19¼	+ ¼
8¾	4⅞	Am International	18	8¾	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
23½	12⅜	Am Locomotive	78	24	22¾	23	+ ⅜
74½	44	Am Locomot pf	3	71	71	71	+ ¼
16⅛	10	Am M & Fdy (.60e)	14	16½	16	16½	+ ⅛
5¼	2⅜	Am M & Met	9	5	4⅝	4⅞	— ⅛
38¾	23	Am Metal (¼e)	11	36⅜	35¾	35¾	— ¼
107	99½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	3	105	105	105	Jul 14
7½	3¼	Am Pow & Lt	271	6⅞	6¼	6¾	+ ⅝
41	19	Am P&L $6pf(2¼k)	31	41⅜	39	41⅜	+1⅜
35⅞	16½	Am P&L $5pf(1⅞k)	37	37⅜	34½	37	+2⅝
16⅞	9	Am Rad & St S	188	17	16¼	16¼	— ⅝
22⅞	13½	Am Roll Mill	53	21¾	21½	21½	— ¼
80⅝	58	Am Roll M pf (4½)	7	80¾	79½	79¾	+ ¼
20⅞	15⅜	Am Saf Raz (1.60)	2	19¾	19¼	19¼	— ¼
14¾	7	Am Seating	10	14⅞	14½	14½	
56¾	28⅛	Am Smelt&R(1¾e)	82	52½	50⅝	50⅝	—1⅜
131	103	Am Smelt&R pf (7)	3	128⅛	126	128⅛	+2¼
54¾	45¾	Am Snuff Co (3a)	1	54¼	54¼	54¼	Jul 15
34¾	15⅝	Am Stl Fdrs	89	31	29½	30	+ ⅝
11¾	6⅛	Am Stores	5	10	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
12¾	12	Am Stove	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ½
31	21½	Am Sug Ref(1¼e)	3	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
117½	101⅜	Am Sug pf (7)	3	107½	107½	107½	— ⅛
20	12⅝	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	3	20	19⅝	20	+ ¼
149¾	111	Am Tel & Tel (9)	23	142¼	141	141¼	—1¼
78⅞	58	Am Tobacco (5)	8	78½	78	78½	+1½
81½	58¾	Am Tobacco B (5)	8	81½	80½	81½	+ ½
142	130	Am Tobacco pf (6)	3	139	139	139	— ⅛
7⅞	3⅞	Am Type Fdrs	23	7⅞	7⅝	7¾	+ ⅛
13½	6	Am Wat Wks	215	13	11⅞	12⅝	+ ⅜
86	68	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	80	80	80	Jul 19
7⅜	3¼	Am Woolen	7	7⅜	7	7½	— ⅛
43	23⅝	Am Wool pf	14	39⅞	39	39	—2¼
9¼	4⅜	Am Zinc L & S	21	8⅞	8⅜	8½	— ⅛
42	25	Am Zinc pr pf	1	40	40	40	Jul 19
37	21	Anaconda	245	36½	35⅝	35⅝	—1⅜
50	29	Anaconda W & C	1	45	45	45	Jul 14
18	10¾	Anchor Hoc Gl(.30e)	9	17½	16	17¼	+1⅛
19	10	Andes Copper	1	16	16	16	
4½	2	A P W Paper	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
30¼	20	Arch-Dan-M (⅝e)	3	30¾	30½	30¾	+ ¾
100½	82	Armour Del pf (7)	2	98	98	98	Jul 13
7	3⅞	Arm Ill	54	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
72	28¼	Arm Ill pr pf	2	56	56	56	
94½	50	Arm Ill pf	1	50	50	50	Mar19
46½	24¼	Armstrong Cork	6	45½	44½	45	—1¼
11	5½	Arnold Const (½e)	4	10¾	10½	10¾	— ⅛
7⅜	2½	Artloom Corp	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
11¾	4	Assd Dry Goods	46	11¾	10⅞	11⅜	— ⅛
70½	52	Assd D Gd 1 pf (6)	5	70½	67	70½	Jul 12
70	56	Assd D G 2 pf (3½k)	2	70	70	70	Jul 18
35	27	Associates Inv (2)	1	29	29	29	Jun 24
42	22¼	Atch T & S F	78	41	39	39¼	— ½
72	40	Atch T & S F pf	7	55½	58	58	+3
27⅜	14	Atl Cst Line (1½g)	54	25⅜	24	24	
8¼	4⅛	Atl G & W Indies	3	6½	6½	6½	Jul 19
14½	6½	Atl G & W In pf	5	12	12	12	
27¼	17¾	Atl Refining (1)	61	27⅜	26⅝	27¼	+ ⅛
107¼	101⅞	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	106½	106½	106½	— ½
9⅞	5¾	Atlas Corp (¾e)	15	9	8¾	8¾	— ¼
44	38½	Atlas Corp pf (3)	3	44	44	44	— ¼
54	36	Atlas Powder (1e)	2	54¾	53½	54¼	+ ¾
7½	4½	Atlas Tack	3	7½	7½	7½	
6½	½	Auburn Auto	5	5½	4¾	4¾	— ¼
3⅜	2	Aust Nichols	2	3½	3½	3½	Jul 18
4¼	2½	Aviat'n Corp(.18½e)	25	4¾	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
		B					
10¾	5	Bald Loco ct	252	11⅞	10½	10⅞	+ ¼
11	4	Balt & Ohio	159	10⅝	10	10	— ⅛
13¾	5½	Balt & Ohio pf	41	12½	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
35½	29	Bangor & Ar (2½)	2	35½	35¼	35½	Jul 19
22⅜	12⅛	Barber Asphalt	24	22¼	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅞
12¾	5	Barker Bros	12	13⅜	12⅜	13	+ ⅜
21⅜	10⅛	Barnsdall Oil (1)	92	21⅜	20½	20¼	— ⅞
17¼	9	Bayuk Cigar(.56⅓e)	16	17¾	16¾	17	
18	11⅝	Beatrice Cream(1a)	1	18	18	18	+ ¼
96½	90½	Beat Crm pf xw (5)	1	91	93	93	Jun 13
115⅛	94½	Beech-NutPack(4a)	2	115½	115½	115½	Jul 18
9	5¾	Belding-Hem (⅜e)	5	9	9	9	
83	75¼	Belg N R pf (3.27g)	2	75¾	75¾	75¾	Jun 28
18⅜	8⅝	Bendix Aviat	41	18½	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅝
19	15⅛	Benef Ind Ln (.85e)	6	18½	18	18	+ ⅛
47½	26⅞	Best & Co (1.92½e)	7	50	47½	48¾	+1⅝
65⅞	39¾	Beth Steel	167	62	60¼	60¼	—2¼
16⅛	12¾	Beth Steel 5%pf(1)	5	16¼	16	16	
98⅝	75	Beth Steel 7%pf(7)	8	98½	97½	97½	— ¼
19⅝	17⅛	Bigelow-Sanford	1	27	27	27	— ⅜
20¼	9¾	Black & Decker	10	20	19½	20	+ ½
17½	10¼	Blaw-Knox	32	17⅜	16⅜	17	— ⅛
35½	20¼	Boeing Airplane	80	30	29	29	— ⅜
30	15⅜	Bohn Al & Brass	16	28	27¼	27½	+ ⅛
14¼	9	Bond Strs	3	14¼	14¼	14¼	
19⅝	15	Borden Co (.70e)	25	17¼	17	17	
32¾	16½	Borg-Warner	34	32⅜	31⅛	31¼	—1¼
4¾	2	Boston & Maine	3	4¼	4	4¼	+ ⅜
22½	14	Bower Rol Bear	4	22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ⅛
12⅜	5⅜	Bridgeport Brass	38	12¼	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
30⅜	12¾	Briggs Mfg (¼e)	68	30⅝	29½	29⅞	— ⅛
36	20	Briggs & Strat(1¼e)	1	36	36	36	Jul 18
37½	28	Bristol-Myers(2.40)	10	37½	36½	37½	+ ¼
2¾	1⅛	Bklyn & Qu Trans	9	2½	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
10⅜	3⅜	Bklyn & Q Tr pf	3	9¾	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
13⅜	5⅜	Bklyn-Man Tr	25	12	11½	11½	— ¼
37	16⅜	Bklyn-M Tr pf	2	35½	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅛
21½	10⅛	Bklyn Un Gas	62	21¼	19¼	20½	+ ⅜
41	27¾	Brown Shoe (1e)	2	35	32½	35	+2
10⅛	5½	Brunswick-Balke	2	10	10	10	— ¼
12⅛	5⅞	Bucyrus-Erie	40	12⅜	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
6⅜	3¼	Budd Mfg	200	6½	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
5⅜	3	Budd Wheel	32	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
22⅜	13¼	Bullard Co	10	22½	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅜
38⅜	15½	BulovaWatch(2½e)	27	38⅜	36¼	36½	—1½
13	6¾	Buriing Mills (1)	14	12⅜	11¾	12⅛	— ⅜
20¼	14½	Burr Add Mch(.30e)	41	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅜
3½	1½	Bush Terminal	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	
11	4½	Bush Term 7% deb	1	10	10	10	
10	5⅝	Butler Bros	20	10	9⅝	9¾	— ⅛
24	16⅝	Butler Bros pf(1½)	3	24	23¾	23¾	— ⅛
4⅜	2⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
13	6	Byers (A M) Co	11	13½	12¾	12¾	+ ⅛
19¾	13	Byron Jackson (¾e)	24	20	19	19⅝	+ ⅝
		C					
24½	15½	Calif Packing (1a)	3	23¼	23½	23¼	+ ⅛
39¼	45	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	49¼	49¼	49¼	Jun 24
2½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	42	2¼	2	2¼	+ ⅛
10¼	5¼	Cafumet & Hec	41	9⅝	8⅞	9⅛	
18¼	8⅝	Campbell Wyant	15	18	17	17	—1
20¼	12⅛	Can Dry G Ale	58	20¼	19¾	19⅞	— ⅛
8¼	5	Canad Pacific	101	7½	7¼	7¼	
41	21	Cannon Mills(1¾e)	7	41½	40½	40¾	— ¾
7⅞	4½	Capital Ad A	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅜
18	12⅜	Carpenter Stl(.20e)	4	18¼	18¼	18¼	— ⅜
4½	2½	Carriers&Gen(.10e)	7	4¼	4	4	— ⅛
100¼	62½	Case (J I) Co	18	98	97	98	— ¾
56½	29⅝	Caterpil Tract (1e)	34	56¾	54½	54½	— ¼
106	100⅝	Caterp Tract pf (5)	1	105½	105½	105½	Jul 7
23⅝	9	Celanese Corp	93	22⅜	21⅜	22⅜	+ ⅛
94	82	Celanese pr pf (7)	3	87	85⅝	87	+1½
25½	12½	Celotex Corp	9	24½	23¾	24½	+ ½
28	20	Cent Aguirre (1½)	6	23¼	22½	23¼	Jul 19
4½	2	Cent Foundry	28	4⅜	4⅛	4¼	
12½	7	Cent R R N J	1	11	11	11	Jul 18
8¼	4	Cent Violeta Sug	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
6¼	3¼	Century Rib M	3	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
48	26¼	Cerro de Pas (3e)	19	48	47	47	— ⅞
9½	4½	Certain-teed Prod	24	9⅜	8⅞	8⅝	— ¼
30½	18	Champ Pap & F	7	29⅝	29	29¼	+ ⅛
12⅜	6	Checker Cab	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ⅛
38½	22	Ches & Ohio (1¾e)	146	35	32⅝	34¼	+2⅛
89	70	Ches & Ob pf (4)	1	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛	Jul 11
48½	27⅛	Ches Corp (1.85e)	9	44¾	41⅛	43¼	+3
1¼	½	Chi & E Ill	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Jul 19
4	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	12	4	3½	4	+ ⅜
1¾	¾	Chi & N West	9	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
4¾	2	Chi & N West pf	3	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅜
1½	½	Chi Great West	25	1	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
5¾	2⅜	Chi Great W pf	21	5	4½	4⅝	
15⅞	8⅛	Chi Mail Order	42	15⅛	15¼	15⅜	+ ⅛
1⅛	⅜	Chi M St P & P	1	¾	¾	¾	+ ⅛
1⅝	⅜	Chi M St P & P pf	75	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
16⅜	6⅞	Chi Pneu Tool	24	16⅞	16½	16⅝	— ⅜
35⅛	22	Chi Pn T cv pf (3)	1	36	36	36	+1
41⅛	37⅝	Chi Pn T pr pf (2½)	1	41¼	41¼	41¼	Jul 6
1¼	⅝	Chi Rock Is & Pac	19	1	⅞	1	
2½	1	C R I & Pac 6% pf	3	2½	2	2	
3	1½	C R I & Pac 7% pf	2	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
13¾		Chi Yell Cab (½e)	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	Jul 7
16⅝	12	Chickasha Cot(⅝e)	3	16½	16½	16½	
9⅝	3¼	Childs Co	25	9½	9	9	— ⅝
72½	35⅝	Chrysler Corp (⅛e)	186	72⅝	70⅝	70¾	—1⅝

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds In Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
13½	10	City Ice&Fuel(.80e)	2	11⅝	11	11⅜	+ ⅛
5½	2	City Stores	1	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
24	10⅝	Clark Equip	25	23¾	23	23¼	+ ¼
26½	15¼	Clev Graph Br (⅛e)	5	25¾	24½	25¾	+ ⅛
45⅝	32½	Climax Molyb (.60e)	13	43⅝	42½	42½	—1⅛
23¼	10½	Cluett Peabdy(.40e)	45	24	22¼	23	
140	108½	Coca-Cola (1e)	2	138⅞	138	138	—1
60	57½	Coca-Cola A (3)	3	58	58	58	Jul 19
12	7⅝	Colgate-Palm-P	15	11⅞	11⅛	11½	— ⅛
95½	78	Colg-Palm-P pf (6)	1	95¼	95¼	95¼	+ ¼
30½	13¼	Collins & Aik (¾e)	8	29½	29	29¼	— ⅜
20	9½	Col Fuel & Iron	6	17¾	17¼	17⅝	+ ⅛
22¾	13½	Col Br'cast A (.65e)	17	22½	21½	21½	—1
22½	13	Col Br'cast B (.65e)	4	22	21	21	—1⅜
9⅝	8½	Colum G & El	295	8¾	8	8⅝	+ ⅛
79	57	Col G&E pf A (6)	2	69½	68¼	69½	+2¼
16½	9	ColumPic vtc(2½%f)	18	16	14¼	15	—1⅛
35⅝	27½	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	1	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜	Jul 19
94	83¾	Colum Carbon (4)	4	95	95	95	+1
46½	23	Coml Credit (4)	15	46⅛	45¼	45½	—1
97¼	84	Coml Cred pf (4¼)	1	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	+ ⅛
50	31½	Coml Invest Tr (4)	13	50	49½	49¾	+ ¼
105	90	Coml I T cv pf(4¼)	1	105	105	105	Jul 6
10	8½	Coml Solvents	41	9¾	9½	9½	— ¾
2	1	Com'with & South	127	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
45	25	Com & So pf (2¾k)	17	44½	43¼	44⅛	+ ⅛
28	22½	Com'with Ed (1¾)	23	27½	26½	27⅛	+ ⅛
7¾	3½	Conde Nast	4	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
26⅜	15	Congoleum-Nairn	15	26⅝	26⅜	26½	+ ⅛
8¼	6	Congress Cigar	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	Jul 13
19½	11	Consol Aircraft	21	17⅛	16¾	16¾	— ¾
8⅜	4¼	Consol Cigar (⅜e)	14	9½	8⅞	9½	+ ⅛
30¼	17	Cons Edison (1e)	385	30½	28¾	29⅜	+ ⅝
100	88⅛	Cons Edison pf (5)	9	98½	98¼	98⅜	+ ⅜
1⅞	1	Consol Film Ind	12	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
7⅞	4½	ConsFilmInd pf(½k)	7	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
6¼	2⅝	Cons Laundries	8	6½	5¾	5¾	— ⅜
10¾	7	Consol Oil (.80)	82	10¾	10½	10⅝	
103½	98¾	Consol Oil pf (5)	1	103½	103½	103½	Jul 5
7½	2⅝	Consol R R Cuba pf	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	Jul 16
½	¼	Consol Textile	3	⅜	⅛	⅜	+ ⅛
5½	2¼	Consol'n Coal	11	4¾	4½	4¾	+ ⅛
22	10	Consol'n Coal pf	3	19½	19	19½	+1¼
89½	78	Consum Pw pf(4½)	1	87¾	87¾	87¾	— ¼
27½	9¾	Container Corp	21	17¼	16⅜	16⅝	— ⅝
24½	8⅝	Cont Bak A	38	23	21½	21⅞	— ¾
24	1¼	Cont Bak B	15	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
97	65½	Cont Bak pf (8)	5	99	97	99	+2½
49	36½	Cont Can (1½c)	16	48¾	47	47⅛	—1⅛
112½	107	Cont Can pf (4½)	2	109¾	109¾	109¾	+ ¼
10	6	Cont Diam Fib	18	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
35¾	21¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	15	35¾	34½	35	
¾	⅜	Cont Motors	11	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
36½	21¼	Cont Oil Del (½e)	17	49	48	49	+ ¼
16½	10	Cont Steel	26	18	16¾	18	+1¾
69	53	Corn Products (3)	14	68⅞	68½	68¾	+ ⅜
166½	162	Corn Prod pf

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Activity Slackens In Cotton Cloth; Prices Hold Well

Weekly Cloth Review

By A. A. Talmage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Buying activity slackened in primary cotton textile markets during the past week, and total sales dropped materially below production for the first time in five weeks. Some blame recurrent sinking spells in raw cotton markets for chilling buyers' enthusiasm, but others point out that the lull is more likely the result of natural exhaustion of demand after a buying orgy which, for sheer volume of business done, has not been equaled in any previous five week period since the war.

Prices have held remarkably steady in spite of the shrinkage in inquiry. Mills have maintained their quotations virtually at the top or within an eighth of the top figures reached during the hectic trading period.

There have been offerings of resale goods, which increased whenever raw cotton values slumped, and some buyers filled limited requirements by the purchase of these secondhand lots. But manufacturers refused to meet this competition.

Revival Questioned

There is sharp conflict of opinion as to the permanency of the recent revival in cotton goods demand. Some see in it the beginning of a major movement that will spread to other lines and serve to start a new upswing in general business. Those who hold this theory expect a renewal of buying activity as soon as the recent heavy purchasing has been somewhat digested and requirements for the last half of the year can be more closely gauged.

Some distributors of cotton goods of long experience, however, view the recent buying flurry as more or less of a flash in the pan, brought about by an overextended liquidation of inventories. Cotton mills have been able to take advantage of the situation to sell approximately half their accumulated stocks of unsold yardage which are said to have totaled nearly 11 weeks' production. It is conceded, however, that the mills, having booked such a substantial volume of business, can well afford to withstand four or five weeks of dull trading without any very great weakening in their price attitude.

Print cloths have been moving in limited volume, but mills have held closely to previous quotations, leaving trading chiefly to those who deal in second hand goods.

The 39-inch 4 yard 80 squares, which sold up to 6⅝ cents and were quoted a week or 10 days ago as high as 6¾ cents, have been moving in certain second hand quarters at 6½ cents, but efforts to get yardage under that figure failed. Some of the better makes were still being held in first hands at 6¾ cents.

Sheetings Quiet

Sheetings were dull and inactive, but prices were very firm, and mills seemed quite independent. Thin goods were only very moderately active, and most mills quoted 28 cents a pound instead of 27 cents.

Carded broadcloths have been inactive this week, but prices continue unchanged from those of the previous week. The 36½-inch, 5-yard, 80x60s are still being firmly held at 5¼ cents.

There was rather active trading in four-leaf twills on a full price basis, though no very significant advances were reported. The three-leaf twills were not quite so active, and neither were osnaburgs, though quotations on them were very firm indeed. Drills are rather slow but unchanged in price.

In the fine combed goods division, there was continued buying of voiles and organdies at 5 cents and 4¾ cents respectively, and some light movement of dimities at the same prices as had previously prevailed. Combed lawns were being taken in limited quantities.

Combed broadcloths were not very active, but were firmly held at 9¾ cents for 136x60s or for 128x68s, while the slubbed yarn goods of this type encountered some buying at 10½ cents.

Business Personals

The administrative offices of F. H. Prince & Co. are to be removed from Boston to Providence, R. I., it was learned. The firm's headquarters have been located in Boston since 1885. Frederick H. Prince, one of the nation's best known financiers and Chairman of the board of Armour & Co., has maintained his legal residence in Rhode Island since 1932.

Walter Williamson has been elected Vice-President of the Westinghouse Electric Supply Company, A. W. Robertson, President of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, announced. Mr. Williamson will supervise the development of the company's apparatus and supply business. Since 1910, Mr. Williamson has been actively engaged in the electric supply business.

Edward H. Luckett of New York firm of Spencer Trask & Co. has been elected a vice-president of United Corp., public utility investment company.

Starkweather & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange, have announced the opening of a branch office at 735 Hospital Trust Building, Providence, R. I., under the management of Victor A. Schwartz.

Supervised Shares, Inc.

Supervised Shares, Inc., reports for the second quarter of this year an increase of approximately 35 per cent in net asset value per share. Total net assets on June 30, 1938, amounted to $9,454,957, equivalent to $9.32 a share on the 993,081 shares outstanding. This compares with $7,161,212 of net assets on March 31, which amounted to $7.16 a share on the somewhat smaller number of shares then outstanding.

General Tire Net

NEW YORK (AP)—General Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio, reported for the six months ended May 31 net profit of $108,153 after all charges, equal after preferred dividends to 5 cents a share on common stock, compared with $991,262, or $1.76 a share, in the comparable 1937 period.

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
3	3⅜s '42-40 June	106.12	106.12	106.12
4	3¼s '41	107.27	107.27	107.27
1	3¼s '45-43	109.22	109.22	109.22
1	4s '54-44	114.12	114.12	114.12
10	2⅜s '47-45	106.13	106.13	106.13
72	2¼s '49-46	106.17	106.17	106.17
21	2¼s '52-49	107.22	107.22	107.22
118	2¼s '51-48	104.22	104.22	104.22
3	2½s '48	104.12	104.12	104.12
7	3¼s '52-49	108.88	108.8	108.8
6	2½s '53-49	101.29	101.26	101.27
103	2¾s '54-51	103.15	103.13	103.15
72	2¾s '56-53	103.26	103.25	103.26
21	2¾s '59-56	102.25	102.23	102.23
18	2¾s '63-58	102	101.30	101.30

Federal Farm Mortgage

1	3s '49-44	106	106	106

Home Owners' Loan

6	2¾s '49-39	102.20	102.16	102.16

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
10	Adams Exp 4s '48	97⅝	97½	97½
6	Adams Exp 4s '47	97½	97½	97½
2	Alb P W 6s '48 ww	40	40	40
14	Alleghany 5s '44	75	74½	74½
11	Alleghany 5s '49	63¾	63¼	63¾
274	Alleghany 5s '50 st	31½	29½	30
2	Allied Strs 4½s '50	91	91	91
2	Allied Strs 4½s '51	90½	90	90½
62	Allis Chalm 4s '52	110	109¾	110
4	Am&For P 5s 2030	62¾	62½	62½
10	AmIGChem 5½s '49	103¾	103⅝	103⅝
1	Am Int 5½s '49	100	100	100
4	Am T&T 5½s '43	112¾	112½	112¾
5	Am T&T 3¾s '66	103	102¾	102¾
14	Am T&T 3¼s '61	103¼	103	103
2	Am Tel & Tel 3s '65	97	96¾	97
4	AT&SF 4s '95	105¼	104¾	104⅞
2	At&Sf 4s'95 reg	101	100⅝	101
4	AT&SF aj 4s '95	90	90	90
2	AT&SF aj 4s'95 st	90½	90½	90½
1	AT&SF 4s '60	85	85	85
1	AT&SF cv 4s'48	100¾	100¾	100¾
5	AT&SF T Sh L 4s'58	106	106	106
10	At&Cha AL 5s '44	83	82⅞	82⅞
2	A C Line 1st4s '52	84	84	84
5	ACL clt 4s '52	65	65	65
6	A C Line 4½s'64	68	68	68
20	At&Dan 1st4s'48	29¾	29½	29½
5	At&Dan 2d 4s'48	25½	25¾	25¾
56	B&O rfg 6s'95	28½	27¾	28¼
4	B&O 1st 5s'48	49¾	49	49¼
2	B&O rfg 5s '95	27¾	27	27
9	B & O 5s '96 ff	26	25	25½
29	B&O 5s 2000 D	25¾	25¼	25½
84	B&O cv 4½s'60	24	22¾	23
52	B'O 4s '48	47½	47	47
15	B&O4sPLE&WV	37	36¼	37
110	B&O 5s 6W '50	32¾	32¼	32¾
8	Bang & Ar4s cv '51 st	107	106¼	106¼
1	Battle Crk S 3s '89	40	40	40
1	Bell TPa 5s '48 B	118	118	118
1	Bell TPa 5s '60 C	128¾	128¾	128¾
14	Beth Stl 4¼s'60	105¾	105¾	105¾
50	Beth Stl 3¼s'66	98⅜	98⅛	98⅛
50	Beth Stl 3½s'52	95¾	95⅜	95½
24	Boston&Me 5s '67	34½	34	34
7	Bost&Me 4¾s JJ'61	32	31⅝	32
1	Boston&Me 5s '55	35	34¾	34¾
5	Bkly Edis 3¼s'66	106	106	106
79	Bkly Man Tr 4½s'66	70½	69	69
2	Bkly UnElist 5s 50	86	85¼	85¼
4	Bkly Un Gas 6s'47	99¼	99¼	99¼
5	Bkly U Gas 5s '45	106	106	106
1	Bkly U Gas 5s '50	717	71	71
2	Bkly U Gas 5s '57B	85¼	85	85¼
14	Buf R&P 4½s'57	28	27	28
2	Bush Term 5s '55	47¾	47¾	47¾
2	Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	117½	117¼	117¼
1	Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	115¾	115¾	115¾
7	Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	114¾	114¾	114¾
6	Can Nor 6½s '46	125¾	125⅝	125⅝
33	Can Pac 5s '54	99⅞	99½	99½
13	Can Pac 4½s'46	97¼	96⅞	96⅞
13	Can Pac 4½s'60	93¼	93¼	93¼
67	Can Pac 4s perp	81½	81	81
1	Caro C&O 6s '52	102¾	102¾	102¾
6	Celotex 4½s '47 ww	88	87	88
7	Cen Ill E&G 5s '51	100¾	10½	100½
1	Cen New Eng 4s '61	35	35	35
1	Cen Pac 5s '60	58½	58½	58½
122	Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	72	70⅞	71½
33	Cen RR NJ 5s '87	29¼	28½	29¼
1	Cen RR NJ 5s '87 reg	26	26	26
1	Cen RR NJ 4s '87	26	25⅞	26
2	Certain-td 5½s'48	78¾	78¾	78¾
1	Champ F&P 3½-4¾s'50	99	98½	98¾
11	C&O 3½s '96 D	95	95	95
12	CB&Q rfg 5s '71A	93¾	93	93¾
2	CB&Q gen 4s '58	97½	97¼	97¼
21	CB&Q 4s Ill '49	100⅝	100½	100⅝
138	Ch&E Ill 5s '51	15	14	14⅜
18	Ch&E Ill 5s '51 ct	14	13	13
6	Ch&Erie 5s '82	75	74	75
50	Chic Gt West 4s '59	21	20½	20⅞
3	Chi I&L 5s '66	5½	5½	5½
267	CMSP & Pac 5s '75	11⅞	10½	10¾
81	CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	4	3½	3⅞
6	CM&StP 4¾s '89	28	28	28
1	CM&StP 4½s '89C	27½	27½	27½
3	Chi&NW 6½s'36	19	19	19
6	Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	10½	10½	10½
15	Chi&NW gm 5s'87	18½	18	18
74	Chi&NW cv4¼s'49	7⅞	6¾	7
14	Chi&NW 4½s 2037	10	10	10
5	Chi&NW¼s2037C	10	10	10
1	Chi&NW 4s'87	17	17	17
1	Chi&NW 4s'87 reg	13½	13½	13½
1	Chi&NW 4s'87st	16¾	16¼	16¼
7	CRI&P 4½s'52a	9¼	8⅞	9¼
2	CRI&P 4½s'52A	7¾	7¾	7¾
28	CRI&P cv 4½s'60	4¾	4½	4¾
36	CRI&P 4s'88	19½	18¼	19
15	CRI&P5s'88 ct reg	15	15	15
12	CRI&P rfg 4s'34	9¼	9	9¼
16	CRI&P rfg 4s'34 ct	8	7½	8
23	CTH&SE inc 5s'60	40	39¾	40
1	Ch Un Sta 5s'63D	106¾	106¾	106¾
2	ChUnSta 3½s'51	102	102	102
42	Ch&WInd 4¼s'62	85½	84½	85½
8	Ch&W Ind 4s'52	89	88¾	89
3	CinnGas&E3½s'67	106	106	106
2	Cin Un Term 3½s'71	106¼	106¼	106¼
21	CCC&StL4½s'77	62	61	61
21	ClevCl1&Y4½s'50	108¾	105¾	105¾
5	ClevUnTerm5½s'71	84	84	84
7	ClevUnTerm 5s'73	80	80	80
6	ClevUnTerm4½s'77c	74¾	74	74¾
1	Col P&I 5s'43	100¼	100¼	100¼
11	Colmbia G 5s'52 May	95¼	95¼	95¼
8	ColmbiaG 5s 1962	93¾	93½	93½
8	ColRyPw&L 4s'65	108½	108⅝	108⅝
14	Com'lCred3¼s'51	100¾	100¾	100¾
1	Com'lCred 2¾s'42	102½	102½	102½
20	Com'l InvTr 3½s'51	105	104¾	105
7	ComwlthEd 3½s'58	105	104¾	105
5	ComwlthEd 4s'81	108½	108½	108½
100	ComwlthEd cv 3½s'58	108	107	107½
9	Comwlth Ed 3¾s'65	107¼	107¼	107¼
30	Con Edis 3⅛s'48	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
1	Con Edis 3¼s'48	104¾	104¾	104¾
37	Con Edis 3½s'58	101½	101½	101½
12	Con Edis 3½s'56	102	101½	102
22	Con Oil 3½s'51	103¾	103⅝	103⅝
12	Consum Pow 3½s'70	105	104¾	105
1	Consum Pow 3½s'67	104¾	104¾	104¾
4	Consum Pow 3½s'65	105¼	105¼	105¼
10	Container 5s'43	98	98	98
1	Crane Co 3½s'51	102⅞	102⅝	102⅞
15	Crown Cork 4s'50	102½	102¼	102¼
5	Crown Will 6s'51	105¾	105¾	105¾
1	Cuba RR 7½s'46	50	50	50
1	Cuba R R 6s'46	40	40	40
53	DelaHud rfg 4s'43	46½	45¼	47¾
10	D&RG 4½s'36	12	12	12
36	D&RG 4s'36	12¾	12¼	12¼
67	D&RG W 5s'55 Asd	6	5½	5½
25	D&RG West 5s'78	8¼	8¼	8¼
6	Det Ed 5s'52	106¼	106¼	106¼
12	Det Ed 4½s'61	113¾	113½	113¾
11	Dow Chem 3s'51	105¾	105¾	105¾
5	Duquesne Lt 3½s'65	109¼	109¼	109¼
11	Elect Auto Lite 4s'52	106½	106¼	106¼
2	El Paso N Gas 4½'51	104¾	104¾	104¾
59	Erie rfg 5s'67	16¼	15¾	16
88	Erie rfg 5s'75	16½	16	16
1	Erie 1st 4s'96	47½	47½	47½
34	Erie gen lien 4s'96	24	23½	23½
5	Erie cv 4s'53 A	20	20	20
10	Erie cv 4s'53 B	20	20	20
1	Erie Gen 6s'57	45	45	45
1	Fed L&T 1st 6s'42	99½	99½	99½
1	Fed Lt&T 6s'54 B	80	80	80
18	Fla E Cst 5s'74	8	8	8
7	Gen Am Inv 5s'52	103¼	102¾	102¾
10	Gen Cable 5½s'47	106¾	106¾	106¾
2	Gen Mot Acc 3s '46	104¾	104¾	104¾
4	Gen MotAccept3¼s'57	104¾	104¾	104¾
9	Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49	57	55½	57
5	Goodrich 4¼s '56	97⅞	97¼	97⅞
12	Goodrich 6s '46	97	96¾	97
9	Goodyr T&R 5s '57	104	103¾	104
9	Gt Nor 5s '73	88	87½	88
1	Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	81	81	81
35	Gt Nor 4s '46 G	94⅝	94½	94½
1	Gt Nor 4s '46 H	87½	87½	87½
2	Gulf M & N 5s '50	70	70	70
2	Gulf St Util 4½s'46	104½	104¼	104½
1	Hoe & Co 1st mtg '44	79	79	79
5	Hudson Coal 5s'62A	25⅝	25	25
28	Hud&Man rfg 5s '57	57½	57	57
11	Hud&Man inc 5s'57	21½	21½	21½
79	Ilsly Man 4½s'52	109½	109⅜	109½
5	Ill Cen 4s '52A	48	48	48
19	Ill Cen 4s '53	45	45	45
2	Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	49¾	49¾	49¾
47	Ill Cen 4¾s '66	41½	40½	41⅝
6	Ill Cen 5s '53	55	53½	55
16	IC&CStL&NO 5s'63A	46½	46	46
5	IC&CSL&NO 4½s'63	43½	43¼	43¼
8	Ill Steel 4½s '40	106⅛	106	106
2	Indpls & Lou 4s '56	18	18	18
23	Interb R Tr 6s '32	29	29	29
23	Interb RTr rfg 5s'66	64	63¼	64
8	Interlake Iron 4s '47	88	88	88
46	Int Gt Nor aj 6s '52	4½	4	4
1	Int Gt Nor 1st 6s'52	16½	16½	16½
16	Int Gt Nor 5s '56 B	16	15	16
11	Int Gt Nor 5s '56 C	15	15	15
23	Int Hydro El 6s '44	73⅛	72½	73¼
2	Int Mer Mar 6s '41	48	48	48
19	Int Pap 4s '55	85¾	85¼	85½
11	Int Paper 5s '47	96¼	95	95¼
190	Int T&T cv 4½s '39	99½	99¼	99½
40	Int T&T 4½s 46s'52	73½	73	73
43	Int T&T 5s '55	77⅞	77	77¼
1	Iowa Cen rfg 4s '51	3¼	3¼	3¼
5	Jones&Laugh8t4¼'6	92	92	92
1	KCFtS & Mem 4s'36	30½	30½	30½
3	KCFtS & M 4s '36 ct	25½	25½	25½
10	K C South 5s '50	72¾	72	72¾
4	K C Term 4s '60	106¾	106¾	106¾
15	Koppers Co 4s '51	102½	102½	102½
1	Kresge Found 3s '45	103½	103½	103½
1	Kresge Found 3¼s '47	98	98	98
12	Lac Gas 5½s '53	55	54¾	54¾
13	Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	55	55	55
10	Lautaro Nit Inc '75	31½	31⅜	31⅜
3	Leh Val NY 4½s'40	44	43¼	44
2	Lehigh Val 6s 2003	32	32	32
9	Leh Val 4½s 2003	27½	27	27

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
52	Leh Val 4s 2003	25⅞	24¾	25½
2	Leh Val Term 5s '41	48	47½	48
1	Lex & E 5s '65	107¾	107¾	107¾
2	Liquid Carb 4s '47	111½	111½	111½
13	Loews 3½s '46	100¼	100⅛	100⅛
1	Long Dock 3½s'50	55	55	55
2	Long Isl rfg 4s '49	82½	82½	82½
27	Louisia & Ark 5s '69	82	82	82½
25	Lou & N 5s 2003 B	97	97	97
5	Louis & N un 4s '40	100¼	100¼	100¼
6	Louis & N 3¾s 2003	80¼	80	80¼
1	Lou&NSo Jt M 4s '52	70	70	70
2	Maine Cen 4s '45	75	75	75
3	Manati Sug 4s '57	30⅝	30¼	30¼
2	McKes&Rob 5½s '50	102⅞	102¾	102⅞
3	Mead Corp 6s '45 A	103¼	103¼	103¼
10	Mil El Ry&L 5s '71	104½	104½	104½
1	MilSparta&NW 4s '47	17¾	17¾	17¾
1	M&StLf rfg 5s '62	2½	2½	2½
3	MSP&SSMMar 5½s '49	3	3	3
1	MSP&SSMar 5½s'78	68	68	68
2	MSP&SSM gtd 5s '38	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
3	MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	9¼	9	9
7	M-K-Tex 5s '62 A	44¾	44½	44¾
25	M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	21½	21	21½
5	M-K-T 4½s '78	39½	39½	39½
1	M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	60	60	60
3	M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	37½	36½	37½
63	Mo Pac 5½s '49	5½	4⅞	5
3	Mo Pac 5s '65 A	20½	20½	20½
170	Mo Pac 5s '77 F	21¼	20¼	20¾
11	Mo Pac 5s '77 ct	20¼	19½	20¼
30	Mo Pac 5s '78 G	21	20½	20¾
1	Mo Pac 5s '78 G ct	19½	19½	19½
274	Mo Pac 5s 80 H	21	20½	20¾
14	Mo Pac 5s '81 I	21	20½	20½
4	Mo Pac 5s '81 ct	20¼	19½	19¾
325	Mo Pac gen 4s '75	7⅜	6¾	6¾
10	Mob&O Montg 5s '47	27	27	27
28	Mob&Oh 5s '38	23⅜	23	23
14	Mob&O 4½s '77	22½	21⅜	21⅞
7	MonWPaPb5 4½s '60	106½	106½	106½
3	MonWPaPb86s '65	95½	95	95
14	MontPow 3¾s '66	95¼	95⅛	95¼
10	Mor&Essex 5s '55	50	48⅞	50
12	Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	54½	53⅞	53⅞
22	Nat Dairy 3¾s '51ww	103¼	103	103
14	Nat Dist Pr 4½s '45	105⅜	105⅛	105⅛
5	Natl Steel 4s '65	107¾	107¾	107¾
1	Newark Gas 5s '48	119½	119½	119½
1	N Eng RR 5s '45	29	29	29
1	N Eng RR 4s '45	27	27	27
5	New Eng T&T5s'52	125½	125½	125½
1	NJ Pow & L 4½s '60	107¼	107¼	107¼
10	N O Gt Nor 5s '83	60	58¾	60
2	N O Pu Sv 5s'52A	99¾	99¾	99¾
1	NO Tex&NRy 5½s'54	34½	34½	34½
8	NO Tex&M 5s '54 B	36	34½	36
2	NO Tex&M 5sB '54ct	33	33	33
30	NYC rfg 5s 2013	66	64¾	65¾
51	NYC 4½s 2013 A	61¾	60½	60¾
85	NYC cn 4s '98	65½	65	65½
3	NYC 3¾s '46	78⅜	78⅜	78⅜
46	NYC 3¼s '52	70	69½	70
17	NYC &HR 4½s 2013	61¾	60⅞	61⅛
11	NYC&HR 3½s'97	80½	80	80½
3	NYC & HR 3½s'97 reg	74	74	74
1	NYC Mi Cen 3½s'98	65	65	65
25	NY Chi & StL 6s '38	63⅞	61½	62⅜
24	NYChi&StL 5½s '74A	49¼	47¾	48½
212	NY Ch&StL 4½s'78	44	42¾	43¼
1	NY Conn RR 5s '53	104	104	104
2	NY Dock 5s'47	50	50	50
3	NY Edis 3¼s'65	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
1	NY G El H&P 4s'49	114½	114½	114½
36	NYNH&H cv 6s'48	20⅝	19	20⅝
56	NYNH&H 4½s'67	10½	10½	10⅝
21	NYNH&H 4s'55	16½	16½	16½
3	NYNH&H 4s'57	11	11	11
2	NYNH&H 3½s'56	13¾	13¾	13¾
1	NY O & W rfg 4s'92	8¾	8¾	8¾
5	NY Ry 6s'56 st	103	103	103
3	NY Steam 6s'47	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
1	NY Steam 5s'56	106	106	106
16	NY S&W rfg 5s'37	10	9½	10
5	NY Tel 4½s'39	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
3	NY Tel 3½s'67	108	108	108
27	NY W&Bost 4½s'66	5½	5	5⅛
5	Niagara Fls P 3½s'66	108⅛	108⅛	108¼
2	Niagara Sh 3½s'58	92	92	92
18	Norf Sou 5s'61 ct	11½	11	11½
29	Norf Sou 5s'61 A	12¾	13½	12⅝
1	Norf & W 4s'96	18½	116½	116½
8	Nor Am Co 5s'61	105	104½	104⅝
4	Nor Am Rd 5s'57 A	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
76	Nor Pac 6s 2047 J	74½	73⅜	74½
4	Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	65⅝	65⅛	65⅝
23	Nor Pac 4s '97	83	83	83
5	Nor Pac 3s 2047	59	58⅝	58⅝
13	Nor Sta Pow 3½s '87	103¼	103	103¼
6	Ogden&L Ch 4s '48st	5⅝	5	5
1	Ohio Ed 4s '67	103	103	103
4	Ohio Ed 4s '65	103	103	103
12	Ohio Ed 3½s '72	98¼	98⅛	98¼
1	Oklma&G&E3¼s'66	104	104	104
9	Oklahoma G&E 4s'46	101⅛	101½	101½
15	Or-WashRR&N4s'61	100	99¾	99¾
12	Otis Steel 4½s'62	77½	77	77
9	Pac Gas&E 3½s '66	104	103⅞	104
2	Pac G&E 3¼s '61	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
17	Pac Gas&El 4s '64	110	109½	109½
2	Pac T&T 3½s '66C	105½	105⅝	105⅝
7	Para Pict 6s '55	99½	99	99
18	Para Pict 3½s'47	83½	82½	82½
5	Penn Cent 4½s'61	101	100⅝	101
2	Pen RR cn 4½s'60	114	114	114
2	Pen RR gen 4½s'65	96	96	96
2	Pen RR 4½s deb'70	85¼	84½	85¼
19	Pen RR gen 4½s'81	92	91¾	92
2	Pen RR 4½s '84 E	91½	91½	91½
5	Pen RR 4s '48	110	110	110
11	Pen RR 3¾s '70	89	89	89
23	Pen RR 1¾s '52	82⅞	81⅝	82
5	Peo GL&C Chi 5s'47	110	110	110
5	Peoria & E 1st 4s '40	48½	48	48½
8	Peoria&E inc 4s '90	6½	6½	6½
5	Pere Marq 4s '56	61	60	61
20	Phelps Dodge 3½s'52	110½	110⅛	110½
13	Phila Co 5s '67	95¼	95	95¼
8	Phil Elec 3½s'67	108⅞	108⅝	108⅞
52	Ph Read C&I 5s'73	15½	15	15½
4	Philippine Ry 4s'37	16	16	16
1	Pillsbury F1 M 6s'43	104½	104½	104½
3	PCC & St. L 5s '70 A	102	102	102
2	PCC & St. L 5s'70 B	101¼	101¼	101¼
1	Pitt & W Va 4½s'59 B	45	45	45
1	Pitt&WVa 4½s'60 C	45½	45½	45½
9	Portl Gen E 4½s'60	62½	62¼	62½
68	Postal Tel&C 5s'53	18¼	16½	16½
21	Potomac El P 3½s'66	106	106	106
1	Prov Sec 4s'57	6	6	6
7	Purity Bak 5s'48	93½	92½	93½
26	Radol Keith 6s'41	76½	76½	76½
88	Readg 4½s'97 A	73	69¾	73
2	Readg 4½s'97 B	70½	70½	70½
1	Rem Rand 4¼s'56	102½	102½	102½
23	Republic Stl 5½s'54	109	108½	109
19	Republic Stl 4¼s'61	93½	93	93½
6

Guardsmen Quell Rioting Strikers At Maytag Plant

By the Associated Press

Labor news in brief:

Newton, Iowa—At least six persons suffered serious injuries and between 20 and 50 others were knocked down or beaten, or both, in street fights today in the vicinity of the closed Maytag Washing Machine Factory. Participants were union strikers and sympathizers and back-to-work advocates.

The fighting broke out while 250 national guardsmen, who were ordered to the scene early today to preserve order, were eating breakfast. Rushed into the strike zone, the guardsmen restored order in about 20 minutes.

Meantime the Maytag Factory, which had been operating with a skeleton crew of back-to-work advocates for two days, was closed down.

North Chicago, Ill.—A government conciliator strove to restore peace at the Chicago Hardware Foundry today in the wake of a mass battle between a host of pickets and a driving force of officers.

Fifty policemen and deputies, swinging clubs and firing tear gas, routed at least 300 demonstrators.

While a crowd of strikers and sympathizers watched from a point three blocks away, 150 employees, Edward B. Sherwin, President of the company, reported, resumed operations halted six weeks ago by a strike called by the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers a C. I. O. affiliate.

Washington—Clyde A. Armstrong, general counsel for the Weirton Steel Company, asked the Labor Board today to set aside an order barring him from a hearing on unfair labor practice charges against the steel company.

Mr. Armstrong was excluded from the case at Steubenville, Ohio, July 11 by Examiner Edward Grandison Smith on the ground that his behavior while trying to present the testimony of a mill worker was "defiant, contemptuous and contumacious."

The Weirton attorney said the examiner's ruling was "without any proper cause or reason whatsoever."

Bomb Strikes British Craft In Valencia Harbor

VALENCIA, July 20 (AP)—A thousand-pound bomb hit the British merchantman Standland in Valencia Harbor yesterday, setting her afire. Her crew and two nonintervention observers had a close escape. The fire, confined to the vessel's decks, soon was extinguished.

It was the first bombing of a British ship in recent weeks, a lull in such attacks in Spanish waters having followed vigorous British protests to Gen. Francisco Franco, leader of insurgent Spain.

Five planes made the raid. Eight Spanish workers were killed as their heavy bombs plunged into the dock area.

The insurgents had given British ships in Spanish government ports a rest of nearly a month after it was believed that Prime Minister Chamberlain had put pressure on Premier Mussolini of Italy, Franco's friend, to have the raids stopped.

One person was killed and five injured in a raid on Alcira, south of Valencia, by a lone seaplane, which has constantly been raiding the Valencia coast, and during May and June was considered responsible for the sinking of several British ships.

Ahrens Questioned By Espionage Jury

NEW YORK (AP)—Capt Adolf Ahrens of the German liner Bremen was questioned by the special Federal grand jury investigating espionage activities in the United States.

He has been before the grand jury several times, presumably in connection with the investigation into the flight of Dr. Ignatz T. Griebel, one of 18 defendants named in an espionage indictment. Dr. Griebel fled to Germany in the Bremen without a passport.

Lester C. Dunnigan, Assistant United States Attorney, said he thought the grand jury would complete its inquiry by August, and that the trial of the four defendants now in Federal custody would start in September.

U. S. Embassy Hit In Raid on Madrid

MADRID (AP)—The United States Embassy building here was hit by shells when Insurgent artillery bombarded the City. Some damage was caused but no one in the Embassy building was hurt.

Elsewhere in the City seven persons were wounded.

The Embassy has not been occupied by diplomatic officers since early in the war.

The Ambassador, Claude G. Bowers, maintains offices at St.-Jean-De-Luz, France.

Pennsylvania Plans 'Liberty Bell' Casting

HARRISBURG, Pa., July 20 (AP)—Pennsylvania will cast a new "Liberty Bell"—one that will ring.

Learning there was no reproduction which would be used in the Independence Hall building that the State will erect at the New York World's Fair, Mrs. George H. Earle, wife of the Governor, promised:

"We'll have one cast."

The original, viewed by thousands each year at the shrine of American independence, was cracked years ago.

Chile's Mining Industry

The mining industry furnishes nearly 90 per cent of the exports of Chile.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARDS. Quick profits. Sensational "Ruby" 21-Folder assortment. Sells $1—you make 50c. Novel, unique. Also Gift Wraps, Etchings, Religious, Humorous, Personal Christmas Cards. Free Sample Offer. Chilton Greetings, 179 Lincoln, Dept. 1-A, Boston, Mass.

Christmas Cards. Deal with leader. Finest $1 assortment. Mrs. Johnson made $472, Peterson $433. Combination offer. Experience unnecessary. Good profits. Request samples. Doehla, Fitchburg S-45, Mass.

LATEST Christmas Card Idea. Show 21-card, $1 Emboss-O Assortment with sender's signature in raised gold. Profit 50c. Other lovely assortments: name-imprinted cards, 50 for $1; bring extra profits. Get samples. FRIENDSHIP STUDIOS, 801 Adams, Elmira, N. Y.

POLMET the wonderful polishing cloth that cleans all metals without liquid paste or powder; approved by "Good Housekeeping Institute"; sells at 25c; big profits; sample free. P. C. GALE CO., Dept. 102, 15 Edinboro St., Boston, Mass.

SELL STUDIO DESIGNED CHRISTMAS CARDS

Extra money for you! Housewife earned $250 in few weeks. Student, $480. Complete line of Personal Christmas Cards, with sender's name inscribed. Also 7 different Box Assortments. Get details NOW.

THE JOHN A. HERTEL CO.

305 W. Adams St., Dept. 720-D, Chicago, Ill.

AGENCIES WANTED

SAN FRANCISCO SALES AGENT offers individual, dependable, broad-experienced services; commission basis. ALBIN YOUNGHOLM, 232 Spear St., San Francisco.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS — Adjacent to The Mother Church. Homelike housekeeping suites. 1-3 rooms. Available week or month. Rates upon request. SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST, 24a Clearway Street

MFRS. REPRESENTATIVES

THOROUGHLY experienced; wide acquaintance with industrial executives in U. S. and Canada; can consider one or two substantial lines; glad to exchange references. Address S-16, Suite 2900, 333 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago.

PAYING GUESTS

SEA PINES ON CAPE COD

Large estate, private beach, sailing, golf; instruction in swimming, riding, tennis, art, music and languages optional; arrangements for transportation to Christian Science services. $18 week up. Brewster, Mass.

PHOTOGRAPHY

ROLLS DEVELOPED—Two beautiful double weight professional enlargements and 8 Velox enamel prints 25c. Universal Photo Service, La Crosse, Wis.

RADIOS

PORTABLE radio, operates on single dry cell; marvellous for trailer, boat or farm; special, $19.95. SOLTER'S, 103 No. 7th St., Minneapolis, Minn.

REAL ESTATE

Investigate Our Property Management Plan
List Your Property with Bonded Agent
Well-cared-for homes, rent or sell.

EDDY D. FIELD

1019 S. La Brea Av., Los Angeles, Cal. YO. 5151

SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA
E. KING KAUFFMAN
Real Estate investments. Property management. Mortgage financing and estate management. Member National Realty Board. San Diego Trust & Savings Bank Bldg. Main 1210

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

SUDBURY YARNS, INC., distributors of fine hand knitting yarns, have various territories open for active, able representatives, either men or women; please write, stating experience, what other lines, if any, you cover, and in what district; commission and per diem travelling expense paid. 75a Chestnut Street, Boston, Mass.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.—Large, comfortable rooms; Stone House, 204 Fifth St., cor. Jefferson Ave., near the home of the Shredded Wheat. Mrs. Harry S. Jordan. Tel. 5860.

TOURISTS welcome at "Maid of the Mist" Home, 496 Phillip St., 4 blocks north Memorial Arch, near Falls, Niagara Falls, Canada. Phone 1913-J. MISS B. CARTER, Hostess.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, The Ilkley, 178 Huntington Ave., opp. The Mother Church—Attractive rooms, all innerspring mattresses, running water, elevator, garage. MRS. GIFFORD-HEWITT. COM. 7862.

Your Home in Boston — Miss Fottler, The Ilkley, 176 Huntington Ave., S. 3 COM. 9516 — $1 per day. Nearly opposite The Mother Church

SALESWOMEN WANTED

CHRISTMAS Cards. Get biggest line—make more money. Personal Cards, Stationery, Box Assortments galore. Liberal commission. 1938 Leader $1 Assortment 21 folders. Your profit 100%. Experience unnecessary. Samples free. Wallace Brown, 225 5th Ave., Dept. 53-A, N. Y.

Would you like to increase your income?
We offer the finest complete exclusive line of cosmetics.
Our company has a few territories open for the highest type representation.
Commission at time of sale
WRITE FOR INFORMATION
Burdette Shepherd Cosmetic Co.
7079 Hollywood Blvd., Hollywood, California

YOU can be successful selling our exclusive Hollywood styled dresses, suits and coats, made from Callet original fabrics. Club women, business and professional women, former attorneys, nurses, dressmakers, many Monitor readers, are among those who make good commissions representing this sound, well-rated company. Write Caltex Sportswear Co., 2125 Beverly Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 25c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

N. Y. C., 132 East 64th (Apt. 1-A)—One or two people; piano; complete comfort; July 23rd-Sept. 30th; $60. Inquire Supt. Telephone RE. 4-3143 mornings.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BACK BAY FENWAY RIVERWAY — Modern suites, 1 to 8 rooms, $25-$75 up; furnished and unfurnished. Free parking and refrigeration. Free auto service. KEN. 1839. W. E. COOPER, Realtor, 123 Mass. Ave., Boston.

BACK BAY SUITES
1-2-3 rooms, in elevator building, modern improvements, refrigeration, etc. Apply Coleman-Gilbert Associates, 339 Huntington Ave. Tel. Com. 3212.

BACK BAY, FENWAY, RIVERWAY—Modern suites, 1 to 8 rooms, $25-$75 up; many have cooking, lights, refrigeration, some solaria, fireplaces, parking. REED-BARROWS, 126 Mass. Ave., Boston. KEN. 9030. Free Auto Service.

BOSTON, 226-232-236-264-270 Bay State Rd.—Owned by Boston University, fronting Charles River, all outside exposure, 8 minutes to Park St., 4-5-6 rooms, bath, refrigeration, resident manager, 226 Bay State Rd., Apt. 3. Ken. 2444 or superintendent in each house.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 195 St. Paul St.—Restricted building; 8 rms., reception rm., sun parlor, 3 baths; resident janitor; owner-management. ASP. 2355.

NEWBURY STREET, BOSTON

Corner Fairfield Street, beautiful, modern, 1 and 2 room apts., tile shower and bath, tile kitchen, white sink, elec. refrig. Venetian blinds, fireplaces; shown by appointment. Tel. HAN. 7943 or TAL. 5433.

AUTOMOBILE FOR HIRE

CARS to all points of interest to Christian Scientists; also historical points; chauffeur guides' cars also by the hour. KEN. 1022. Charles W. Cosman, 95 Gainsboro St., Boston.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

1935 DODGE SEDAN

Privately owned 4-door sedan, perfect condition, good value. Tel. Mrs. Brown, Long. 9755.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

COUNTRY home in Connecticut for children from 7 to 10; refined family. Write Box X-52, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

PRIVATE country home; picnic grounds; kindergarten training, balanced diet. MRS. EDWIN HULL, Sentinel Hill, Derby, Conn.

WHEN

in need of help watch these classified columns for advertisements of men and women qualified for the position.

Local Classified Advertising

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE for rent, July and August, in Bethlehem, the heart of the scenic WHITE MOUNTAINS; ideal vacation land with pure mountain air makes this a most desirable place. Apply to M. PRYDE, Orange, Conn.

THE HILLS, WADING RIVER, L. I.—Modern furnished cottages; electricity; three to five rooms; quiet location; mile to beach; reasonable. DALOZ, Tel. Shoreham 2416.

CORSETIERES

A CORSET, CORSELETTE or BRASSIERE designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present day fashions.
IDA GORDON
18 E. 53rd St. New York City Plaza 3-3318

COUNTRY BOARD

POCONO MTS. — Quiet farm, away from traffic, creek, lovely woodland, artistic home, splendid table; own cows; tennis, swimming; Americans desired; adults $17 up, children $10; Sept., Oct. rates lower. Booklet. MRS. C. E. PALMER, Locust Lodge, Cresco, Pa.

"THE FULLER REST," quiet, beautiful scenery, good food; near Penna.'s Grand Canyon; $12. Beulah Fuller, Wellsboro, Pa. R. D. #3.

VOGEL-GWYN WRENTHAM, MASS. Tel. 19
Excellent food; boating and bathing; $18 per wk.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

EMPLOYERS High type men and women for your office personnel
LOUISE C. HAHN
280 Broadway, New York City Worth 2-2080.

The Dunn Employment Service
ANN E. DUNN
Efficient office and technical help
60 Park Place MA. 3-4570 Newark, N. J.

EXTERMINATING SERVICES

GUARANTEE Exterminating Co. (operating 9 suburban branches) offers exterminating, mothproofing, termiteproofing service. Telephone for estimate (day or night). Longacre 5-6600. 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

FURNITURE WANTED

ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. Stuyvesant 9-5973.

HOMES WANTED

MIDDLE-AGED couple want to rent, on or before October 1st, single or duplex house, or perhaps share home with owner; quiet location, preferably on water front, vicinity of Portland, Maine. PHILIP H. MacDONALD, 912 Chapman Building, Portland, Maine. Dial 2-8301.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

ATTRACTIVE home, large veranda, room, board, loving care if needed. JANE WILLIAMS, 769 Washington St., Brookline, Mass. Aspinwall 8929.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 46 Green St.—Attractive home, large porches and grounds; loving care if needed. Longwood 9825.

HOUSES FOR SALE

SUMMIT, N. J.—Charming country home in good condition, six miles beyond Summit, less than one mile from railroad station; two acres, variety of fruit trees, vegetable gardens, profusion of flowers and shrubs, delightful lily pool; residence has seven rooms, bath, stall shower, two large porches overlooking valley; stable and garage has four rooms and bath; greenhouse, chicken house; fine water system; can be purchased for $9500. Shown by appointment. HOLMES AGENCY, 45 Maple Street, Summit 6-1336.

WELLESLEY HILLS, MASS.—7 rooms, quiet residential section; beautiful trees; 33,000 sq. ft.; oil heat; garage; sacrifice for immediate sale. Write Box C-9, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, or call Wellesley 2448.

WELLESLEY HILLS, MASS.

Stucco craftex 8-room house, with 2 baths, $13,000; worth looking at. Tel. Wellesley 1638-W

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 133 Washington St., Boston

MOVING AND STORAGE

FISHER & BROTHER—Moving, Storage, Carpet Cleaning, Packing, Shipping, at reasonable rates. Tel. Medallion 3-4800. 552 W. 43rd St., N. Y. C. Brooklyn Branch, Tel. Nevins 8-3400.

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman. 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALBOT 2400

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE. Fireproof warehouse, storage of household effects. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE, 465 West 150th, N. Y. C. EDgecombe 4-1312.

MOVING AND TRUCKING

ASSOCIATED RETURN LOAD SERVICE
New York City Office, 87-15 Queens Blvd., Elmhurst, L. I. NE. 9-1300
Hub. 3800 Part Load, 2 Park Sq., Boston Full and Part Loads

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C. (42nd St. near 5th Ave.)—Attractively furnished practitioner's office; rent part time. Write Box H-32, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

PAYING GUESTS

GREEN PASTURES—Colonial home of culture and refinement; picturesque Monadnock region; all modern conveniences; good food; wooded trails; quiet for study; handy to church; rates on application; Christian Scientists preferred. Clara M. Manzone, East Jaffrey, N. H. Tel. 299.

HISTORIC LEXINGTON

Large rooms, single house; spacious grounds; meals optional. Box 104, Lexington, Mass.

LOVING HOME for rest and study; Christian Scientists preferred. MRS. BERTHA L. KEIDEL, 209 New York Ave., New Brunswick, N. J.

PERRY COTTAGE, RIDGEFIELD, CONN.—A quiet country home; all conveniences; best of everything; moderate rates.

PRIVATE home, rolling Connecticut hills, 90 miles N. Y. C.; accommodate 1, 2 adults; 100 acres, lake, golf, swimming; conservative, quiet; $16.00. Write Box E-9, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

"THE GARRISON," 441 Main St., N. Leominster, Mass.—Overnight and weekly guests; just off Route 13 between Lake Whalom and Kings Corner; 3 miles from Route 2. MRS. MARION T. BAKER, Tel. Fitchburg 2830. Mailing address, Fitchburg, R. F. D. 1.

THE LOVERING HOMESTEAD, FREEDOM, N. H.—In the mountains; reasonable rates, day, week or weekends; every convenience.

REAL ESTATE

Alford Bros., Realtors
Newton—Wellesley—Weston
Massachusetts

FOREST HILLS, L. I., N. Y.—Complete listings of houses and apartments.
FRANKLIN E. TYRRELL
71-30 Austin Street Boulevard 8-7030

FOR SALE—North of Brunswick, Ga., five acres, over 300 feet frontage; modern home and new buildings; now show rooms; wonderfully landscaped for much needed tourist courts, tea rooms, etc.; price $8000. Box 568, Brunswick, Georgia.

FOR SALE, or will exchange for place in Massachusetts, a business home, 15 rooms, 3 baths, steam heat, oil burner, all new; shore property; Maine, 5 miles from Boston; $7500, easy terms. 12 Benton Street, Stoneham 0637-M.

HACKETTSTOWN, N. J.—Hill site, nearly 4 acres above town; fine for tourist camp or private home; $500. M. J. Windfeldt, Great Meadows, N. J.

HOMES
For Sale or Rent
In Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhoods.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.
Realtors, 273 Harvard Street Brookline, Asp. 1504.
555 Commonwealth Ave. Cen. Newton 5252

SPECIALIZING LONG ISLAND
Estates, farms, commuters' homes, summer cottages, waterfronts, acreage, business property.
ELIZABETH PUTT
Jericho Turnpike, Huntington, N. Y. Hunt. 1418

VIENNA, N. J., near Hackettstown—Modernized home, 7 rooms, sun parlor, 2 car garage; deep lot; $5000. M. J. WINDFELDT, Great Meadows, N. J.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR-Houseman, caretaker, lawns; good man, careful driver; best references; Protestant, single. Box C-8, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

MAN, married, 20 years superintendent on farming estate; also horse trainer and rider; desires position as manager of farm, estate or stables; licensed boat pilot; detailed information furnished; references exchanged. Carl Noyes, 7 Ellsworth Ter., Pittsburgh, Pa.

YOUNG man, age 30 years, single, Bachelor of Laws; expert stenographer and typist; fluent correspondent; thirteen years' varied private secretarial and statistical experience under military and industrial executives; accustomed to responsibility; desires to leave present employment for better private secretarial or other position having opportunity for advancement; reference exchanged. Box "A," The Christian Science Monitor, 418 Bessemer Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COLLEGE graduate desires position as companion, teacher or governess; excellent references. 182 Brattle St., Cambridge, Mass. KIR. 0646

GIRL, 18, desires position in store of any kind; inexperienced; eager to learn. Box W-25, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOMEKEEPER, intelligent, efficient, economical, excellent cook, capable taking any responsibility; exceptionally qualified take charge motherless home. Box X-54, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

YOUNG lady desires part time position; stenography and office work; good handwriting. D. FRANK, 1011 Ocean Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

PRINTING

Printing, Church, business, practitioners personal work, all kinds; low prices; good service. Call Ptg. Co., 13 E. 16 St., N. Y. C. Alg. 4-6147.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON, 424 Beacon St.—Water side; before deciding see this beautiful house; rooms single and double; with and without bath; breakfast.

"THE PINES"—Cheerful home, attractive grounds; near Christian Science Church, Cambridge; good food. Arl. 1337. Arlington, Mass.

WINTHROP, MASS. — Rooms with meals; ocean and harbor bathing, water view; $14 weekly. Colonial Inn, 600 Shirley St.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

YARMOUTH, MAINE—Enjoy your rest; The Yellow House on the Hill, 3 minutes from Main Highway. MRS. B. E. JONES, 37 High St., Tel. 207-3.

N. Y. C., Columbia Court, 431 Riverside Drive (corner 115th), Route 9 — Automobile tourists; excellent beds; $1 daily. Tel. UN. 4-5242. Ask for Miss Nelson.

ROOMS TO LET

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Vacation at Hotel Troy this summer; near beach; $1.50 daily; special weekly rates, 1510 Pacific Ave.

BELMONT, MASS., 21 Springfield St.—Conveniently located rooms; private family; kitchen privileges or meals if desired. Belmont 1936-R.

BOSTON, 14 Clearway St.—Pleasant rooms overlooking Publishing House garden; quiet home; permanent or transient; privileges. COM. 4552.

BOSTON, Hemenway St., at Gainsboro—Unusually pleasant outside rooms, room and alcove suitable for practitioner. COM. 9725.

BOSTON, 441 Marlborough St. — Attractive, outside room, modern home; reasonable; near The Mother Church. COM. 9763.

BOSTON, 364 Marlborough St. — Quiet, pleasant rooms, permanent or transient; privileges. COM. 9109.

BROOKLINE (Coolidge Corner), MASS., 34 Babcock St.—Unusually well-furnished single and double rooms, $4 up; free parking. LON. 8724.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 29 Winchester St.—Attractive rms., detached house; piazzas; permanent or traveling guests; parking. Long. 8775.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Desirable room for a woman in an apartment house conveniently located; privileges. Tel. TRO. 4600.

N. Y. C., 2647 Broadway (100th), Apt. 6-W—Bright, quiet room, running water, $5; business person; convenient transportation. AC. 4-2384 (Mitchell).

N. Y. C. (Riverside Drive)—Small, attractive room, private bath; reasonable. Tel. ACademy 2-2432.

Rooms (all with bath) $1.50 and up
Double $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50
Special weekly rates. Newly renovated
HOTEL HUNTINGTON
307 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.
Opposite Y. M. C. A.
BRADFORD KENDRICK, Manager

SUMMER BOARD

Adirondacks—Davidson Lodge
Saranac, Clinton County, N. Y.
Modern; board and room, $15 week.

GRAY GABLES INN Buzzards Bay
Private beach, fishing, golf tennis; rooms with private bath and good food.

ON THE SOUND, North Shore, Long Island, private beach, safe bathing; beautiful country estate; reasonable rates; home cooking. PRINGLE, Miller Place, L. I., New York.

SKY LINE FARM
Located in Vermont hills, three minutes' drive from large village; modern, clean, restful. H. F. JOHNSON, St. Johnsbury, Vt.

THE ELLIS HOMESTEAD
PEMAQUID BEACH, MAINE—A quiet, exclusive and modern home situated near historical Pemaquid, which overlooks the Atlantic Ocean with its beautiful bathing beach; American and European plan; room and board $20 per week and up. MYRTLE A. McLAIN, Proprietress.

VACATION at Edgewood, Deer Isle, Maine; beautiful location on Penobscot Bay, reached by boat or automobile; airy rooms; modern conveniences, home cooking; beach.

WHITE HOUSE, near Annapolis, convenient to Baltimore, Washington; swimming beach on premises; quiet; excellent food; $15 to $18. MRS. L. W. KRAPISH, Riva, Md.

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CAPE COD, near Hyannis, Mass.—Warm, salt water bathing and beautiful beach; 7 rooms, modern conveniences. FORD, Fiske St., West Dennis, or BRAkers 2025-R.

GLEN ECHO FARM, Goffstown, N. H.—Quiet home near lake; bathing; conveniences; food from farm daintily served; rates $13 to $15. Folder. Mrs. Benjamin Dyke.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

CHARLES LAGOURGUE STUDIOS
For Better SINGING and MUSICIANSHIP
Send for Information
35 West 57th Street, New York City

FREE SONG RECITAL—Sunday evening, July 31, at 8:30; ROBERT MALONE, 1106 Carnegie Hall, N. Y. C. SINGERS WANTED for Fall Concert, Choral Society; rehearsals 25c weekly.

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EST.—E. F. CALDWELL—1885
Semi-weekly trips to N. Y., Phila., Wash., N. H., Me. Tel. Somerset 0678-0034-W, 11 Dana St., Somerville, Mass.

WANTED TO BUY

WORN FUR COATS WANTED—CASH! J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408. Opp. Macy's. Get our offer before selling.

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LITTLE USED GARMENTS of quality for the family. FRIENDLY SERVICE, 282 Farmington Ave., Hartford, Conn.

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ATLANTIC CITY

Mid-Summer Clearance of Misses' and Women's Dresses $5. and $7.
Were up to $16.95
Blatt's policy is to hold its clearance sales when they will do the most good not wait until the season is practically over.
The whole summer is still ahead! Select your summer wardrobe from these two lots and save considerably. Styles for all . . . sizes for all. 3rd floor.
M. E. BLATT CO.
Atlantic City's Great Department Store
Atlantic Ave. at S. Carolina

KENTS
DINING ROOM
ILLINOIS AND PACIFIC AVES.
Delicious Food, Delightful Surroundings, Reasonably Priced.
Other Kent Restaurants:
1214 and 2124 Atlantic Ave., Atlantic City
Established 1903

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TYDOL
GASOLINE OILS
Bloomfield Service Station
Bloomfield Avenue and Race Street
Bloomfield
LUBRICATION A. F. CARTER, Mgr.

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One-Stop Service
Cars Called for and Delivered
All Makes Tires and Tubes

Taxi Service
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for All Occasions
EAST ORANGE CAB CO.
Also Storage and Complete Service
CROSS GARAGE
4 ARLINGTON PLACE Or 8-9000

Chas. T. Honecker Florist
445 Central Avenue
at Burnett Street
Phone Or 3-7360—7361
Member F. T. D.

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TEL. ENGLEWOOD 3-4848
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Washable Silk and Cotton Dresses

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8 N. Dean Street, Englewood, N. J.
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INCORPORATED
CLOTHING
200 MAIN STREET

Model Specialty Shop
Lingerie and Foundation Garments
Main and Salem Sts. Hack. 2-3732

Shirlbee Shops
Dresses—Coats
Suits—Hats
216½-218 MAIN STREET

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GEISMAR'S
Quality Clothes *Moderately Priced*
Men's Apparel Since 1888
222 WASHINGTON ST.

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FORD CARS SINCE 1919
with Bennetteed Service
Boulevard Motor Corp.
REUBEN BENNETT, Pres.
2392 Boulevard, Jersey City, N. J.
Tel. Del. 3-3400

Upholstered Furniture Cleaning
MOVING STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
NEW FURNITURE DEPT.
GOODMAN'S
830 BERGEN AVENUE BER. 3-8100

MAPLEWOOD

SAMUEL H. ROSS, Inc.
French's Prepared Mustard . . 2 jars 17c
S&W Pineapple Juice (No. 1 can), 2 cans 22c
S&W Deloro Golden Bantam Corn, 2 cans 29c
Bon Ami
177 MAPLEWOOD AVE. SO. 2-4300

MILLBURN

TALMADGE *Esso* STATIONS
Millburn and Morris Aves. Mill. 6-0081
Millburn Ave. and Vauxhall Rd. Mill. 6-1738

MONTCLAIR

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Montclair 2-280
10 a. m.-12 m. daily, except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WE LIVE TO SERVE!
When better laundering is done . . . CRESCENT will do it.
LAUNDERING — DRY CLEANING
RUG SHAMPOOING
CRESCENT LAUNDRY
HUmboldt 3-7200 — Newark, N. J.

QUALITY FOOD!
Processed by Trained Dietitians and Served in an Unusual Atmosphere
The Wedgwood Cafeteria
20 SOUTH PARK ST. MONTCLAIR

APPLEGATE FARM
Guernsey Milk
Ice Cream
A Complete Dairy Service
616 Grove St. Montclair 2-5980

WEST ORANGE

Ford OR. 5-1500
West Orange Motors, Inc.
Authorized Ford Agency
New Ford Cars Used Cars—All Makes
85 MAIN STREET

PATERSON

"Say It With Flowers"
YOUNG & WALDERS
90 VAN HOUTEN STREET
Tel. SHerwood 2-8677, Paterson, N. J.

PLAINFIELD

MORECRAFT COAL CO.
COAL—FUEL OILS
COKE
South Ave., Dunellen, N. J.
Out of town call (W.X. 3050)
Dun. 2-6543

NEW JERSEY

PLAINFIELD
(Continued)

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Plainfield 6-4370-W
9 to 10 a. m. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Your Summer Vacation Begins at
TEPPER'S
"A Safe Place to Shop"
PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Direct From Our Farm at Lebanon
BLOSSOM-HILL-FARMS MILK
DELIVERIES
WESTFIELD WATCHUNG
FANWOOD DUNELLEN
SCOTCH PLAINS SOUTH PLAINFIELD
205 E. 5th St. Tel. Plfd. 6-8562 Plainfield

Mrs. G. O. Keller, Inc.
Cleaners and Dyers
Cor. South Ave., Plainfield, N. J.
TEL. PLFD. 6-0100

WE CARRY MEN'S and BOY'S sample and cancellation shoes. Nationally known, saving 40 to 50 per cent of reg. price. Our shoe repair service is as near as your phone—
PLD. 6-2637
Lightning Shoe Repairing Co.
204 E. Front St. opp. Strand

RIDGEWOOD

FOSTER'S
Paint & Hardware Co.
House Furnishings
70 E. Ridgewood Avenue
Tel. Ridge. 6-3053

RUTHERFORD

THOS. J. LANE
GOODYEAR TIRES
Auto Supplies, Batteries Radios
75 Park Avenue, at Ridge Road
Telephone Ru. 2-1519

SUITS—SHIRTS—TIES
SOCKS, etc., etc.
Now on Sale at
WERNER'S
5-7 Sylvan Street Ru. 2-1178

TEANECK

BUTTERWORTH DAIRY
222 ELM AVENUE TEA 6-0411
Delivered in
Teaneck Ridgefield Park
Bogota Hackensack

THE FIRST AID STORE FOR THE HOME
WM. LUDEWIG
Hardware House Furnishings
Paints Glass
319 QUEEN ANNE RD Teaneck 6-4091

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MARTIN'S
TOY AND SPORT SHOP
An All-Year-Round Toy Store
New Toys as they are introduced to the trade
148 E. BROAD ST. WESTFIELD, N. J.

FLOWERS
FOR ALL OCCASIONS
VANCE—*Florist*
521 South Ave. Opp. R. R. Station
Westfield 2-2525—2526

BIVONA
VARIETY FISH MARKET
LOBSTERS OYSTERS CLAMS
SCALLOPS SHRIMP CRABMEAT
25-27 East Broad Street
Phone WEstfield 2-3042

SPECIAL
Mon.—Tues.—Wed.
3 Items 1.00
PHONE WESTFIELD 2-2935 FOR APPOINTMENT
Philquin Beauty Shop
103 PROSPECT STREET

LIBERTY FOOD STORE
NICK CUNICELLA, Prop.
DEALER IN PRIME MEATS
Groceries, Fruit and Vegetables
823 Central Ave., Westfield, N. J.

FUEL HEADQUARTERS
Large Stocks of
COAL—FUEL OIL—COKE
Quality Service
J. S. IRVING CO.
339 Central Avenue Phone 3-3030

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN
(Continued)

ARNOLD'S BAKERY
Lehigh Valley's Leading Cake Bakery
637-639 N. Lumber St., Allentown, Pa.
Four Retail Stores for Your Convenience

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

BETHLEHEM

New Spinet Pianos as low as 195.00
(full keyboard)
GOODENOUGH'S
451 Main St., Next to Hotel Bethlehem
Steinway, Kimball, Chickering, Musette Agents

CHESTER

SMART TAILORING
Suits and Topcoats for Men or Women —$29.75 up. Cleaning, Repairing, Altering, Invisible Mending. Fur Coats cleaned, glazed, relined and stored. Free delivery. Phone Chester 25412
JOS. REHRMAN
610 WELSH ST., CHESTER

We are reputed to be the best local Department Store for Homefurnishings.
STOTTER'S
DEPARTMENT STORE
Cor. 3rd and Market Streets

ERIE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 71-413
9:30-10:30 a. m. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Trask, Roscoe & Richardson Co.
Department Store Erie, Pa.
Advanced Sale of Fur Coats and Blankets, and Furniture Sale in Progress.

FOR QUALITY Call
Lawrence Cleaners and Dyers
402 West Third Street Phone 22-987

PULAKOS
BREAKFAST — LUNCHEON
DINNER
CANDIES — COOKIES
CAKES
926 STATE STREET

HARRISBURG

CREME LILAS
A non-greasy Toilet Cream
Sold at
THE GORGAS STORE
16 N. 3rd St. Uptown 1212 N. 3rd St.

OLD YORK ROAD
Jenkintown

Ogontz Laundry
CERTIFIED
We wash everything with Ivory Soap
Glenside Ave., Wyncote
Ogontz 3296

Guaranteed OK USED CARS
MAJESTIC 0265
OGONTZ 172
Bryner Chevrolet Co.
J. Russell Rodenbaugh, *Representative*
815 GREENWOOD AVENUE

PHILADELPHIA

THE ARNO BEAUTY SALON
AIR CONDITIONED
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PHILADELPHIA
Your Individualism Is Our Objective
Open Wed. and Fri. Eves. Phone Ger. 5812

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Greeting Cards, Novelties, Gifts
Wedding and Social Stationery
Bradlee Cards a Specialty
ATKINSON'S
Lom. 2274 3 South 10th St.

PITTSBURGH

KATHERINE-K
KELLOGG Foundation Garments
Nationally Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor
Sold and Serviced by
MRS. AN

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

IN NO SENSE ABROAD

Which May Mean Humorous Impressions In Any Foreign Country

Recognition

Londoners are good-humored folk and they seem to manage to extract fun from almost anything, even from their Air Raid Precautions. There is a charming story going round now of a certain novelist whose books, though good, have somehow always seemed to enjoy more pages than readers.

One day, however, he jubilantly recorded that he had at last received recognition. It had come, he said, in a roundabout way. On returning

"My, how you've changed!"

home to his house in outer London recently he had met a stranger with a notebook, who turned out to be an A. R. P. official making his rounds to find what shelter the houses of the neighborhood might offer.

Opposite the novelist's name and address in the notebook the official had written two words: "Best Cellar."

Festival

It will be remembered that a contributor of ours recently told of the wonderfully decorated carriages which she discovered waiting to take home the professors of the University of Delft. It seems that something similar, only different, happens in Copenhagen on "Students Day."

E. A. K. reports that on this summer day, graduates from every secondary school in the Danish capital celebrate in time-honored fashion. The girls pile into old-fashioned brakes, drawn by two or four horses and decorated with roses, peonies, and branches of lime and beech, and drive through the wide main streets waving gaily colored balloons and giving their school yells at intervals. At the fashionable stores, the brakes halt and, as custom and the ladies demand, porters bring out presents.

Meanwhile the boys, not to be outdone, commandeer motor busses and rattle after the horse brakes. Standing on the seats and popping their heads out of the open tops of the busses they outvie the girls in the frantic waving of balloons and the equally frantic yelling of yells. Arriving in Kings Square, the boys and girls leave their brakes and busses and, joining hands, circle the famous equestrian statue which stands there in a traditional wild dance. After wreathing the statues of two famous Danish poets with flowers, the merrymakers then go home, preferably to somebody else's home, to stage a party.

Present

We do not know who thought of this, but it was a splendid idea. We refer to the steamship which, returning from the Netherlands to London, took aboard as ballast 60 tons of fine Dutch sea sand; and then deposited it over the muddy little beach in front of the Tower of London, where London's not-so-wealthy children have a low-tide Lido. And were the youngsters pleased when they came down next day!

Kind Crocodile

Today we welcome our first contribution from South Africa. H. F. of Durban tells a story which suggests that crocodiles are much maligned. It is a tale of Lutembe, tame croc of Lake Victoria, and H. F. found it in the annual report of the Uganda Game Department.

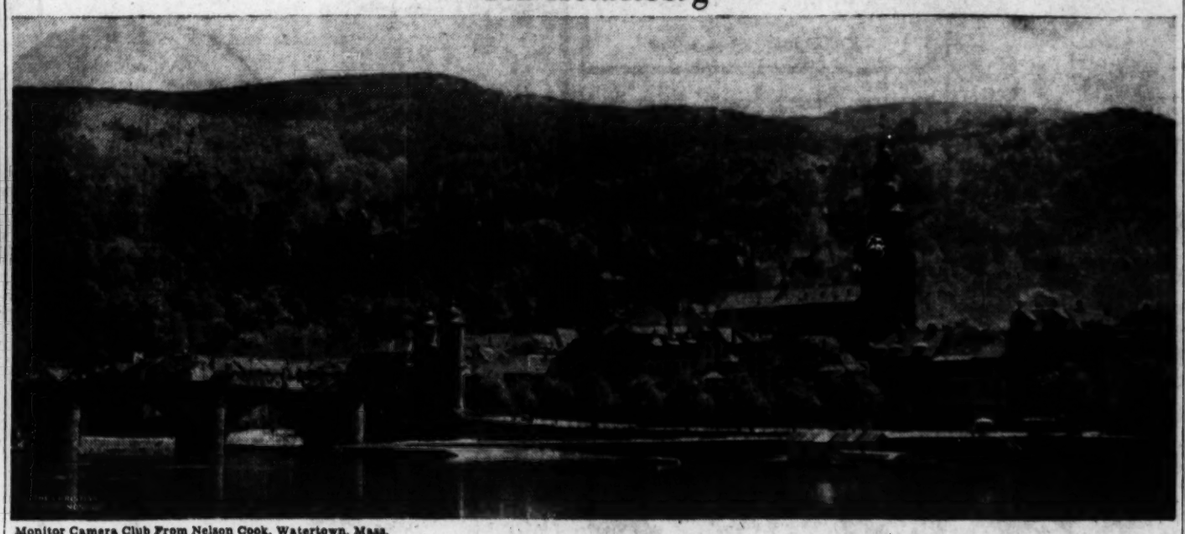
During February one of Lutembe's intimate friends from among the local Baganda, her self-appointed

"Meet Friend Lutembe!"

keepers, decided, for reasons best known to himself, to offer his protégé some food from his hand instead of dangling it at the end of a long piece of fiber as is usual. Lutembe is not the daintiest of feeders, and she began to take a hold on both hand and food, preparatory to one big gulp. But, wait a minute! Lutembe immediately realized that something was wrong, and she opened her jaws wide again, to the astonishment of the local natives, and allowed her friend to take his hand out of her mouth with no harm done.

Now, says H. F., Lutembe's fame is greater than ever. J. A. M.

Old Heidelberg



Monitor Camera Club From Nelson Cook, Waterlown, Mass.

Germany's Famous University Town

Daily Anecdote

A Weighty Task

Shortly after airplanes had come into general use and their continued progress seemed assured, Harry N. Atwood, famous aviator, spoke at a dinner in New York.

"The airplane," Mr. Atwood said, "has come at last, but it was a long time coming. We can imagine Necessity, the mother of invention, looking up at the sky all crisscrossed with flying machines, then saying with a shake of her old head and with a contented smile: 'Of all my family, the airplane has been the hardest to raise.'"

Water Nymph

Mrs. C. C. Alford, Washington, D. C.

In Lighter Vein

The Stamp Collector's Pal

The moment someone suggests a memorial stamp to the Post Office Department, Mr. Farley makes an issue out of it.

School Papers Please Copy

From a pupil's composition:

"I had an ample teacher last term. He taught us to do three things: First, how to write briefs and then to exaggerate them; second, how to subtract substances from novels; and last, how to interrupt poetry."

For Convenience

"I, Robert Jobsz, who have hitherto been known and signed as Robert Jobsz, do hereby inform the Government and the Public that I shall hereafter be known as Bentara Mahagedara Wijesooriya Aratchige Robert Jayawardhane."—Ceylon Paper.

It makes a change, doesn't it?—Punch ©.

Aha!

Small Daughter (to film star's new husband): "Will you sign my visitors' book?"—Kentish Mercury.

Ready, Willing, Able

Mrs. Brown (to grocery clerk): "Can you pick me a melon that will be just right for breakfast in the morning?"

Quick Clerk: "I surely can. What time?"

Proud Over the Weather, Too

Sheridan was once talking to a friend about the Prince Regent, who took great credit to himself for various public measures, as if they had been directed by his political skill, or foreseen by his political sagacity. "But," said Sheridan, "what His Royal Highness particularly prides himself in is this year's excellent harvest."

Playing the Game

Whatever the game, and whatever the odds,
The winning is all up to you;
For it isn't the score, and it isn't the prize,
That counts when the playing is through!
In the great game of Life, it's the purpose to win,
And the courage to fight to the end,
That determines for you what degree of success
Will be scored to your credit, my friend.

The best you can do may not be quite enough
To defeat your opponents today;
But you never can lose, and you never can fail,
If you "put all you've got" in your play;
And the greatest reward that your efforts can bring
Is the fact that you stood to the test—
That you played a clean game, and you fought a good fight,
And you always were doing your best!

—Stewart-Warnerite

Brevities

Ed Scanlan in Buffalo Evening News: Pity the poor geography teacher. She can't give the day's lesson until after the last editions are out.

Humorist: "A conjurer should always open his programme with a really mystifying illusion," says a writer. In other words, he should put his best feat foremost.

St. Louis Star-Times: Some day we'll be able to tell our grandchildren about the tough time we had producing a balanced budget and the movie version of "Gone With the Wind."

Vanity

Monitor Camera Club From Lorne Huycke, Long Beach, Calif.

Did You Ever Wonder

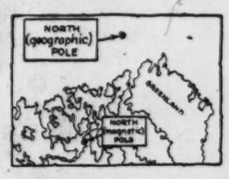
Why a Compass Needle Points North?

The places on a magnet where the attraction seems concentrated are called the poles of a magnet. In straight bars of magnetized steel, the poles are at the ends. If a bar magnet is suspended or pivoted so that it is free to turn horizontally, it will swing slowly around until it comes to rest in a north and south position. The pole of the magnet which points to the north is called the north, or north-seeking pole. The other pole is the south pole.

If the south pole of a second bar magnet is brought near to the north pole of the pivoted magnet, the north pole of the latter will swing toward it. But if the second magnet is turned end for end, and its north pole brought near the north pole of the pivoted magnet, the north pole of the latter will swing away. Thus it is seen that unlike magnetic poles attract, and like poles repel.

This globe on which we live is itself a huge magnet, and causes any magnetized bar or needle, which is free to turn, to swing around until it points roughly to the north. The needle points to the earth's magnetic pole, and the magnetic and geographic poles do not coincide.

The north magnetic pole is located in the Boothia Peninsula, north of Hudson Bay and some distance from the geographic north pole; and the south magnetic pole lies almost due south of Sydney, Australia, and is about 1,800 miles from the geographic south pole. This difference results in what is known as the magnetic variation or declination of the compass. The declination, even for a



given spot on the earth's surface, varies over a period of years, because the earth's magnetic field is not stable. Its instability is due to the influence of our sun, which is also a magnet and is many times more magnetically powerful than the earth.

Iron and other metals, and the presence of electricity in ships, and magnetic rocks on land (such as the approaches to Cape St. Francis, Labrador, and the coasts of Madagascar and Iceland) result in further compass disturbances, known as the deviation of the compass.

Both the declination and the deviation of the compass must be taken into consideration by mariners, with the result that the charting of a ship's course across the trackless ocean is rather a complicated matter, even with the aid of a magnetic compass.—W. P. Keasbey

(Question submitted by R. S., Mt. Vernon, Wash.)

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Tree Planter

A few trees, properly planted, will sometimes add several hundred dollars to the value of vacant residential property.

A young man in a large city makes a business of contacting owners of unimproved lots, offering to plant and care for fast-growing, drought-resistant trees on their property, as a means of enhancing its value.

The cost of this unusual service is small compared with the benefits which accrue to the owners.—H. Phelps Gates, Los Angeles.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Judge Not

Woonsocket, R. I.

An undercurrent of dissatisfaction was very noticeable among the employees when new candy-vending machines were placed throughout the factory. It was well known that the girls at the tool cribs had made a profit on candy sold to the workmen. The inclination was to buy candy so the girls could make this additional income.

The attractive new vending machines were a surprise, and caused much comment. Some thought that the owner of the company wanted to add this profit to the company's income. Others surmised that selling candy interfered with the distribution of tools, thus holding up the machinists—and had to be stopped.

At the start, anyone buying candy at the vending machines was criticized. "Why buy candy at a slot machine and give the profit to a stranger? Buy from the girls at the tool cribs; they work here," was the general comment. Boycotting the machines was suggested as a means of having them removed. The candy business would then revert to its former operators.

All the discussion over the vending machines soon came to a happy ending. The president of the company issued notice stating the purpose of the machines. He made it quite clear that all profits from the sale of candy would go to the annual outing fund of the employees. It is no wonder that the new vending machines are clicking with noticeable increase, and criticism has ceased. Every click reminds the purchaser of the coming outing and an increasing treasury to insure a better time.

Quotation for Today

NOT by years but by disposition is wisdom acquired.—PLAUTUS.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

A definition of a political term: With this as a hint, how long will it take you to solve this cryptogram?

D EFGHJIKJLG JI D NPLG PO LQG EGPEFG RIRDFFS LDTGU LP JUVJKDLG EPERFDX OGGFJUY PU D FGYJIFDLJNG ZGDIRXG.

An Acrostic

Try filling in the missing letters on the 6-letter words defined below:

T — — — — P
R — — — — R
I — — — — A
C — — — — N
K — — — — K

1. A common vegetable. 2. One who reads. 3. Tropical American lizard. 4. Chalk. 5. Small Russian coin.

Letter Juggling

This is shared by an Ocean Park, Maine, reader. Try forming 3 different 6-letter words from the 6 letters given below. Use all 6 letters in each word:

D I S E A L

Find the Number

A certain integer decreased by 2-5 of itself is greater than 1-6 of the number increased by 5½; but if ⅓ of itself is added to the number, the sum is less than 20. Find the number.

Fun With Synonyms

Ten more words and their synonyms to be paired off today:

1	capricious	charming	
2	inattentive	circular	
3	chance	whimsical	1
4	benevolent	select	
5	fascinating	closed	
6	chaste	lucid	
7	choice	pure	
8	round	liberal	
9	plain	thoughtless	
10	clenched	closed	

(Answers Appear On This Page)

Odds and Ends

A City of Islands

There are 45 islands within the corporate limits of New York City.

Sounding Balloons

The use of sounding balloons was initiated by the Blue Hill Meteorological Observatory at the World's Fair in St. Louis, 1904.

Sousa's Band Library

To the University of Illinois was given the John Phillip Sousa musical library in tribute to its Concert Band, named by the maestro "the greatest college band."

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Hot Off the Press*

By LE PELLEY

THAT'S A PERFECT STORY, IF I DO SAY SO MYSELF
IT CERTAINLY WILL MAKE OUR CHAUFFEUR JAMES THE CENTER OF ATTENTION....
OH, LET ME SEE
WE HAVE EVERYTHING PRINTED UP-READY FOR DISTRIBUTION. HAVE WE NOT ??
RIGHT
BUT THIS IS WHAT I THINK WE OUGHT TO DO — SINCE WE DO NOT HAVE QUITE THE WHOLE STORY, TAKE THIS OVER TO OUR CHAUFFEUR AND SHOW IT TO HIM, AND GIVE HIM A CHANCE TO EXPLAIN IT AND COMPLETE IT ! THEN IF HE WILL NOT COOPERATE, WE CAN RELEASE IT AS IT IS !!!
TAKE CARE OF THE OFFICE WHILE WE'RE GONE, SUSIE — THIS IS A "SCOOP" !!
"SCOOP"? THIS IS A WHOLE STEAMSHOVEL FULL —

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Open for Inspection—Almost*

By CARMACK

Yeow! The Boss has made me the dandiest dog house you ever saw!
Naturally I had to rush off and tell my friends about it and invite them to come and see it —
But would you believe it, a flock of the Boss's friends had come to do the same thing and we couldn't get near it!
"Hey!" I finally barked-"whose dog house is this, anyway?"

The Adventures of Waddles—*Aunt Matilda Gets a New Farm Hand*

By THE HAGERS

SAID TINY TEAL, "I'D LIKE TO FIND A JOB; I'D TAKE JUST ANY KIND."
I QUESTIONED HIM, "WHAT CAN YOU DO?" "I'M A SOPHOMORE, SIR, AT DRAKEVILLE 'U';
A BROTHER, TOO, IN DELTA QUACK; I PLAY FOOTBALL, TURN OUT FOR TRACK—"
"MY AUNT MATILDA'S FIELD OF WHEAT," I QUACKED, "COULD USE A STRONG ATHLETE!"

Parliamentary Practice

Conducted by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified"

Notice States Purpose

Question: Formerly, the bylaws of our Society required that notice of special meetings be mailed by the clerk. Printed forms were used, on which there was space to be filled in reading: "Purpose of Meeting." Later, the requirement that notices be mailed was rescinded, and the clerk now gives notice by phone or in person. The question has arisen as to whether the clerk is out of order in stating the purpose when notifying members of a meeting. There is nothing in our bylaws now which authorizes or prohibits stating the purpose.

Answer: The rescinding of the former bylaw, as well as the absence of any other bylaw covering the point, leaves general parliamentary law in effect; and under these rules, a notice of a special meeting, whether written or oral, should include the purpose of the meeting.

Wings of the Morning

Oh, it's up in the joy of the morning,
On the wings of the shining way,
In promises sweet, clouds under the feet,
We herald the glorious day!

In light of God's love, that breathes from above,
We sing and rejoice as we go;
So safe in His care, we rise in faith's prayer,
We're His, and He loves us we know. —L. G. G.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: A plebiscite is a vote of the people usually taken to indicate popular feeling on a legislative measure.

An Acrostic: Turnip, reader, iguana, crayon, kopeck.

Letter Juggling: Ladies, sailed, ideals.

Find the Number: 12.

Fun With Synonyms: Capricious—whimsical; inattentive—thoughtless; chance—casual; benevolent—liberal; fascinating—charming; chaste—pure; choice—select; round—circular; plain—lucid; clenched—closed.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 20, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Paris Hails Britannia

TOTALITARIAN axis diplomacy has its democratic counterpart as King George and Queen Elizabeth find Paris bright with British bunting and sonorous with the British anthem on the first state visit of British royalty to France since 1914.

Not always have British sovereigns been so certain of their welcome. George V was delightedly surprised at the warmth of feeling which the Parisian population expressed for him and Queen Mary. When Edward VII laid his careful plans for a tour in 1903 which should have its climax in Paris he seems to have been sure only of his official welcome; what that of the French people would be was anybody's guess. And indeed it took the famous charm of Edward VII three entire days to win Paris.

The enthusiasm for George VI and his Queen is an expression of cordiality which began with Edward VII's visit—a cordiality that was to ripen through the sharing of tragic experiences into a realization of the inevitability of Anglo-French cooperation for defense of a community of interests both material and moral. The basis of an enduring entente was laid in 1903. At the last previous visit of British royalty to France four months before the outbreak of war it was more definitely a military alliance than anyone other than a chosen handful of British leaders knew. Today King George and Queen Elizabeth are being entertained as sovereigns of a nation with which the French have a defensive understanding known in its general outlines to the world.

This is not the true flowering of that Wilsonian hope of "open covenants of peace openly arrived at" which were to be among humanity's rewards for its World War sacrifice.

It comes, in fact, rather as a result of a return to the "old diplomacy" and as a part of power politics with which the world's naïve peoples thought they had done in 1919. It coincides, though not by design, with renewed anxieties over Germany's attitude toward Czechoslovakia, and with a growing realization in Britain that a fall of the elected Spanish Government before the forces of Insurgent General Franco backed by the totalitarian partners on the Rome-Berlin axis may prove a new threat not only to democracy in Europe but to the self-interest of the British and French empires.

Yet it is an example of diplomatic plain speaking which may help to avert war by making clear the positions of Britain and France in relation to each other and to the complex problems that today spell Europe.

The visit of the British sovereigns to Paris may lack the more spectacular aspects of those of Premier Mussolini to Berlin and of Reichsführer Hitler to Rome. But there are reasons in the recently changed political geography of Europe to believe that what the pageantry may lack in ostentation, it more than makes up in significance.

Paying for Medical Care

A CONFERENCE in Washington has spotlighted the clash of opinion between two schools of thought on methods of providing medical care. This national health conference represents the Government interest in social insurance and paternalistic service aided by a wing of several hundred doctors opposed to the insistence of the American Medical Society on the traditional fee system plus a certain amount of charity practice as a matter of professional ethics.

The program put forward by the conference is an extremely ambitious one involving estimated expenditure of $850,000,000 annually by federal, state and local governments, many of them already running heavily in the red.

Several considerations apply to the evident trend toward increasing socialization of medicine, some of them of interest to any citizen whether he expects to be affected by the program or not.

Some organizations have been experimenting with co-operative forms of payment for medical services on an insurance basis. In Washington the group health association, after a stormy start, has become sufficiently established that it announces its intention to return to the Government $40,000 advanced to it by the HOLC, where its membership at first was centered, and to proceed without subsidy. This is a wholesome resolution, for only by an unsubsidized test can the relative efficacy of the co-operative insurance system as against the fee system be determined.

A second point to be examined in schemes of socialized medicine, particularly where huge sums of public funds are proposed to be employed in giving free or less-than-cost service, is whether the amounts can be raised by taxation without diverting the money from other equally or more necessary purposes and depriving self-sustaining families of the kind of services that are provided for the indigent. This calls for careful consideration in the total extent of the program.

Finally, a most important point is that the very fullest possible degree of voluntarism should be preserved in the whole system. Any plan should leave the individual free to enter or not in the first place, or being in, to select his own healing agencies.

A Stroke for Democracy

REFUSAL of Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston to forbid showing of the film, "Blockade," will be hailed with satisfaction by Americans who still believe in the democratic form of government. The film deals with the Spanish Civil War, and is reported to be favorable to the side of the Loyalists. On representations from an official of the Knights of Columbus, who labeled the film "Communistic," the Boston City Council passed an order calling on the Mayor to prevent its showing. The signer of the telegram claimed to represent fifty Roman Catholic organizations.

Mayor Tobin is himself a Roman Catholic. The more credit to him, then, that he had the courage to resist this group pressure. He did order certain deletions in the film, to leave it "free of partisanship." What these deletions were he would not say. But the fundamental fact remains: he has demonstrated that he means to be the independent Mayor of the whole City of Boston. His action will hearten those—Protestants and Catholics alike—who are defending democracy and religious freedom against a growing movement toward fascism, which tries to conceal its real intent by drawing the red herring of "Communism" across its trail.

We believe that Mayor Tobin's action will have the support not only of members of other religious groups, but also of the great body of Roman Catholics, who know that they benefit, like the rest of the population, by democratic freedom, and that they will suffer, with the rest, from any violation of that freedom.

"Minne-hot-cha"—and After?

FROM Emporia, home town of William Allen White, comes word that the local Girl Scout group, motivated no doubt by Hallowe'en prankishness, has decided to change its name from Minnehaha to "Minne-hot-cha" with the added reportorial observation that "even the Kansas girls are 'swinging it.'"

Does this action by the branch of an organization which heretofore has had for its sole purpose the bringing out of the very best in American young womanhood signify a sharp shifting of ideals? Does it portend that the nation, lowering its musical standards, is preparing to join the harmonic harlequinade which, under the dubious designation of "swing," is covering the country and that those who rely upon radio for their vocal or instrumental entertainment are to be confronted with a "Home, Sweet Home" bedecked with musical gimcracks, or that they will be compelled to navigate an uncharted "Sewanee River," beset with unexpected notes, and strewn with unanticipated shoals of syncopation?

The answer may perhaps be found by rummaging through the attic of memories. Mah Jong, miniature golf, the pogo stick, the jig-saw puzzle, the gaudy shoe laces of the "Gay Nineties," which attained widespread and apparently permanent vogue, are now accumulating the cobwebs of disuse. Should the pendulum of popularity, swinging backward, swing "swing" into the background of musical memory, possibly only the youngest Girl Scout would be surprised.

"Mr. Worldly Wiseman"

"WHAT they keep in the cages is tame enough; the wild ones walk through the turnstiles," was a remark attributed to a zoological gardens custodian in a book that has recently been the subject of an action for libel before the Lord Chief Justice and a special jury in the King's Bench Division of the High Court of England.

This action arose because the writer had applied to an undesirable character in the book a name closely resembling that of an actual stock exchange broker who claimed that he had thereby been lowered in the estimation of his friends. "It may have caused a slump," the defense counsel unkindly insinuated.

The incident may suggest the need for a list of names guaranteed not to belong to anybody, yet suitable for the ticketing of the villains of fiction. But writers may yet be saved from having to resort for this purpose to "Mr. Worldly Wiseman" and his ilk. The British Court of Justice found for the defendants in the case. The ground of decision was the sensible one that people who knew the complainant could not reasonably infer that he had been meant. So "Mr. Worldly Wiseman" can be left where he belongs, which is in the pages of John Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress" of the year 1678.

AT ANY rate, young Corrigan's trip to Ireland in his ancient airplane has given a lot of people encouragement that maybe the old family car is still good for one more vacation trip.

IT SEEMS that Japan's reason for dropping the Olympics is that her sprint through China turned into a marathon.

Canada in the War

Book News of the Day

THAT almost twenty years have elapsed between the signing of the Armistice and the publication of the first volume (August, 1914-September, 1915) of THE OFFICIAL HISTORY OF THE CANADIAN FORCES IN THE GREAT WAR, 1914-1919, bespeaks the magnitude of the task undertaken, and the thoroughness of its execution by the author, Col. A. Fortescue Duguid, D. S. O. The collecting, classifying and sifting of the battalion, brigade and divisional records, augmented by those of British and French units, together with the compiling of eyewitness reports, as well as the use of considerable material from German sources, is evidence of the intention to leave no stone unturned to secure a complete and authentic record. The book, excellently illustrated with maps and accompanied by a volume of appendices, is published by the King's Printer at Ottawa by authority of the Minister of National Defense.

With the outbreak of hostilities, Canada, like the mother country, found herself virtually unprepared from the standpoint of her armed forces. It was therefore necessary to institute an active recruiting campaign to bring the existing regular and militia establishments to the point adequate to form an expeditionary force.

* * *

Of the first contingent, it is interesting to note that less than one-third were Canadian-born, the majority claiming some part of the British Isles as their birthplace. One battalion, the famous "Princess Pat's," held the unique distinction of having within its ranks representatives of every regiment in the British Army except one.

Early in October, 1914, the first contingent sailed for England and spent the winter amid the rain and mud of Salisbury Plain. As the newly formed First Canadian Division it crossed over to France on Feb. 11, 1915. From St. Nazaire the division proceeded to the Hazebrouck area held by the Second Army under Gen. Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien.

The following month the Canadians found themselves playing a supporting role in the abortive attempt to break through the Neuve Chapelle, and shortly after this attack petered out they were relieved and sent north to the Ypres salient. Here they took over the St. Julien sector with a French Colonial division on their left flank and the British Twenty-Eighth Division on their right.

* * *

Such was the setting in which these Canadian soldiers were soon to meet a new and terrifying form of modern warfare. Meanwhile there happened a minor incident which, had its full significance been gauged, might have had far-reaching effects. Had more credence been given the statements of a German deserter and the subsequent report of the French Intelligence Service which reached British and Canadian Units on the eighteenth, it is conceivable that some means could have been found to checkmate the blow which fell on that afternoon of April 22. What happened is almost too well known to even need repeating—how suddenly a greenish cloud of gas, borne on a favorable wind, drifted down on the trenches of the French Colonials, asphyxiating those who stood their ground and causing the survivors to flee in terror.

Their retreat left a gap on the Canadian flank of some 2,000 yards, and in the hours that followed there developed a typical soldiers' battle, with individual companies and platoons fighting a series of desperate flank and rearguard actions, with British and Canadian units frequently inextricably mixed. For the next twelve days the fortunes of war hung in the balance and on May 4, with the establishment of a more or less permanent line, the Canadians were withdrawn. They had faced a crucial test and in the years which followed, at Vimy Ridge, the Somme, Passchendaele and on many other battlefields, were to prove themselves the equal of the finest soldiers in the world.

C. W. E. M.

Man on Muleback

Indian Extravaganza

JAIPUR, in the native Indian state of Rajputana, is, as I have said before, less a city than an enormous stage-setting, the environment of an extravaganza that you feel epitomizes in large degree the vivid color of the East. You come into its main street as if you had stepped into a gigantic arena amid the embellishments of an Arabian Nights dream. The life of Schehefazade's tales surges around you. You seem to have followed Sinbad into a setting exotic as the most romantic fancy. You have left today's life so far behind that it may never have existed at all. What you look upon now might have met the eye of Marco Polo, perhaps of Alexander.

Here, then, in Jaipur if anywhere is the Indian extravaganza in all its riot of color, its exotic life, its ceaseless kaleidoscopic activity. Yonder, past the fantastic Temple of the Winds, ten stories of rich and variously carved architecture of the Mogul period, regard now the procession of typical Rajputanan life. What circus parade of the greatest show Barnum or anyone else ever got together rivaled it for a moment?

For here is just about every beast ever trained or domesticated to human aid or companionship in any land on earth, horse, bullock, camel, elephant, donkey, dog and goat. The horse, gaily adorned in ribbons of hues more numerous than the rainbow's, draws an open gharry, or barouch, which constitutes the first class of conveyance in Jaipur. Bullocks of snowy white, long red and blue and green and yellow ribbons streaming from their polished horns, amble leisurely along with the second and third classes, drawing vehicles singularly like a Roman chariot, in which you might ride all day for a few cents.

* * *

Atop a huge elephant in a gorgeous howdah, concealed from the people's view at the apparent cost of being half-stifled in the heat, passes someone of the Maharajah's household. Next a huge and shaggy Afghan camel, brought hither long ago through the wild Khyber Pass, bears another silk-curtained canopy that sways from side to side and lurches about until you would say it must be a good sailor who is hidden up there inside.

All this is only a part of the day-by-day pageant of Jaipur, in Rajputana. Down upon it blazes the white-hot sun until, along in the afternoon, a thunder shower suddenly appears from behind the surrounding hills and refreshes the parched air. And if perchance you find yourself afield when the great drops begin to cool the eager earth you shall enter freely the first shelter at hand, whether roadside shop or peasant's hut, finding the friendly greeting and immediate welcome. For the Indian of Rajputana is a pleasant chap.

* * *

And then by and by beneath the many-hued canopy of a horse-drawn gharry such as far antedates even the horse-and-buggy days of the Gay Nineties in less leisurely lands, you make your way out to the strange deserted Amber City on the hills, the fortified town where once the Rajputanans made their stands against the southward sweep of the barbarians. For centuries it was impregnable as Rome's Capitoline Hill and it crowns its lofty slopes not less nobly.

Splendidly the noble castles, their ancient masonry matured by the Indian sun to the soft shade whence they derive their name, command the Indian plain and the dream city of Jaipur. Grandeur and glory must once have reigned here in rich enthronement. Even yet the interiors of the stately halls gleam with the polished stones and the semi-precious gems which, set into the walls everywhere, once made these majestic chambers a dazzle of light as they reflected the glow of a thousand torches.

You do well to return to the city on foot, for now the Indian extravaganza is at its most colorful and vivid. The swiftly changing hues of the sunset itself cannot outdo the radiance of the scene that is all about you. For to these people color is of the very essence of life and no man or woman of the peasantry lacks at least a gay ribbon or two. And so here at Jaipur, in Rajputana, you feel that you have come very near to attaining the climax of Oriental fantasy.

MARC T. GREENE

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

"Combating Kidnaping"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The Monitor carried a very interesting editorial on the subject, "Combating Kidnaping." However, I doubt whether any family of a kidnap victim would have the moral courage to refuse to pay the ransom unless the law protected him in doing so.

If the Government would make it a felony to pay a kidnaper ransom money, it wouldn't take long to stamp out kidnaping. Few persons would risk their lives if they knew beforehand that they couldn't get a cent out of kidnaping.

Also, if the parents knew that it was against the law to negotiate with a kidnaper for ransom, they would call in the police at once, thus giving them a much better chance to catch the kidnaper. Police work against great odds when they have to wait before they can start working on a case.

It seemed an easy thing to enact the Lindbergh kidnaping law, why not go a step further and do away with the object of kidnaping and settle the whole thing? No robber breaks into an empty house.

MISS RUTH E. EDWARDS

Portland, Ore.

Voice for the Minority Party

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The history of the Executive Branch of the past five years suggests strongly the desirability of making a provision, perhaps by constitutional amendment, to give voice more adequately to the minority in the National Government by making it mandatory upon the President that his Cabinet be bi-partisan in composition, that is to say that both great parties be represented in the Cabinet, the winning party having a majority of one.

Another thought that suggests itself is, "Why not have the Vice-President of the Nation be always the candidate receiving the largest numbers of votes—on the losing side. In most elections in the past the losing minority was always sizable enough to merit a better voice or influence in the nation's affairs.

While both of these ideas seem revolutionary, yet they are simply carrying the democratic idea to its natural conclusion. Both of them certainly would prevent partisanship from running amuck in the National Government.

LOUIS W. SCHAAFF

Elmhurst, L. I., N. Y.

Firetrap Logging?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Selective forestry laws are badly needed to stop forest fires, droughts, and floods. Nine-tenths of the forest fires the past twenty years have been the result of destructive logging machines knocking down the small trees, too small to make lumber out of, leaving an immense firetrap of small broken trees.

Forest fires did not become an annual menace to the nation and a burdensome problem to the forest service until after the inception of highlead donkey and skidder logging took the place of ground lead machines and horses in 1917.

About 200,000,000 acres of small trees have been destroyed by destructive lumbering machines the past twenty years. And this destruction has made floods, dust storms and droughts an annual problem for the last ten years. Hundreds of millions of acres of farm lands as well as wasted timberlands have been destroyed as water levels have fallen ten to seventy feet, as rains decreased and wind velocity increased.

JAMES A. CRAWFORD

Sacramento, Calif.

The Wide Horizon

Mapping Middleamerica

By Bruce Barton

[From an Article in Cosmopolitan, Inc.]

THERE is a social revolution at work in America. Only those will succeed in public life who can convince the masses that they are able to work out a permanently fair and righteous distribution of the nation's opportunities and wealth. Doubtless all this will cause acute pain to some of my more conservative friends. They think I am a radical, just as the radicals think I am a reactionary. They think, these lovers of the old America, that somehow, sometime, we are going back. They have not yet been willing to face the hard fact that, while the financial power may still abide in the "best section" of town, the political power has moved permanently across the railroad tracks.

Let us not kid ourselves. Rather, let us try to picture honestly what has happened in the past ten years, what is going on at the moment, where the future lies.

When Business says that no country in history ever moved forward as fast as this one, or attained so high a level of general welfare, that is the truth. But with this wonderful progress there did develop grave abuses. When one Congressional investigation followed another with shocking revelations, we lesser folk began to realize that the insiders had been enjoying too much of an edge; some of them had been dealing from the bottom of the pack. At the top of society were too much money and too much power.

Another fact that we might as well admit frankly is that business, so capable and ingenious in improving and selling its product, was far less progressive in its human relations. Much of the time it was behind public opinion when it should have been ahead. Some of the worst things done in Wall Street in the 'twenties were legally all right, but those who did them were behind the march of public sentiment.

* * *

Now let us turn the picture around for a minute. What are the facts about the New Deal as the harsh light of the depression is beginning to bring them out? First, we may say fairly that the major problems which the New Dealers promised to settle are still far from any settlement. Some ten millions of willing workers still are out of work.

No consistent economic philosophy pervades the New Deal. On my first day in Congress the President sent us a message in which he said very truly that the whole success of his humanitarian program depends upon increasing the national income, the total amount of divisible wealth. Immediately thereafter we began debating a measure that had nothing to do with the increase of national wealth.

On Monday, the President announces that prices are too high; on Tuesday, he says they are too low. One night the Assistant Attorney General, presumably with White House approval, denounces Business for being too big. A few days later it is estimated from on high that the policy may be to let businesses be big, but under government regulation.

People, obviously, are growing tired of undigested legislation, name-calling and hullabaloo. The country is about ready to swing back to the middle of the road. How can that swing be brought about?

In my judgment, the answer lies more with Business than it does with the Administration. It can, if it will, work out a program so sound and attractive that the people of the United States will welcome it. It must, in my humble judgment, be built along these general lines:

* * *

1. A frank recognition of the mistakes of the Old Deal and a genuine determination that they shall not recur.

2. A knowledge that the days of big fortunes are over in every country of the world, and that a more equitable distribution of wealth must be accomplished.

3. The promise of a truly more abundant life, including cheap and abundant food, cheap and abundant clothing, cheap and attractive homes. We cannot go on having too much cotton in Texas and people in New York with no shirts; we cannot go on destroying wheat in Kansas while families in Chicago have no bread.

4. An acceptance of the accomplished fact that Government is on top in every country in the world and will remain on top.

5. A determination to attack the political and social problem just like any other sales problem—with ingenuity, vigor, and no thought of defeat.

Such a progress can be born only out of a re-appraisal of spiritual values. There are signs that this is beginning to take place.

America is ready for patriotism and the merging of individual interests into the interest of the whole. It wants to stop being pushed and pulled from left to right and right to left, and to be guided firmly and co-operatively along the Middle Way.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

BOOK REVIEWS

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BOSTON, JULY 20, 1938

Twelve Good Men—and "Untrue!"

By Upton Close

FOR THE FIRST TIME we have an official "low-down" on the American jury. The Ruth Commission of Pennsylvania, armed by the Legislature with authority to subpoena, has put scores of ex-jurors on the stand and made them tell what really happens behind locked jury-room doors.

One result of the Commission's first year of work is that 117 individuals in Pennsylvania, ranging from professional criminals to court employees, lawyers and politicians, are under indictment by Judge Curtis Bok's special "blue ribbon" grand jury. But punishment of offenders turned up is incidental. Of first importance to everyone who must some day resort to the law, and to every American who wants justice, are the Commission's factual survey of shocking practices existing all over the United States, and its careful, common-sense recommendation of reform.

* * *

The Commission's report, going to press as this is written, and previewed only by this writer, was very nearly smothered by the bosses in Pennsylvania, who cut off funds with the hope that the findings could not be published. We shall have the report only because the fearless young director of the Commission, Chet Keyes, anticipating this strategy, wisely contracted for the printing even before the report was compiled, and put aside each month a sum now sufficient to publish the book.

It all began with a series of newspaper articles by Dave Wittals in the Philadelphia Record, exposing the probation racket in that city. The Legislature took notice, and Governor Earle appointed State Senator Rev. Frank W. Ruth to be chairman of a commission to investigate. That was a lucky choice. The good name of Ruth, pastor of a small-town Dutch Reformed Church, a man above reproach and beyond approach, saved the Commission from scorching when politicians turned on the heat.

The Ruth report covers a great deal of legal ground, but perhaps its most significant feature is the exposure of jury conduct. Most common of the sins of juries, says the report, is the tendency to regard lightly misconduct in office. A mayor sharing the proceeds of prostitution, a police chief collecting from illicit liquor dealers, political bosses conspiring to deprive the American citizen of his right to vote freely, seem to arouse the sporting instincts of jurors willing to have the verdict determined by the flip of a coin or pulling straws.

The Commission's post-mortems on amazing verdicts brought out the case—only slightly more ludicrous and outrageous than others—of the coin-flipping foreman at Easton.

* * *

"Let's get this over with!" he urged his fellow members as soon as the bailiff had locked them in. "It's all very confusing—none of us really knows whether to acquit or convict. Why not leave it to Lady Luck? She's always fair! I'll toss for each of you. If it's heads you're for acquittal; tails you're for conviction—O. K.?" It being a sporting proposition, all eleven agreed. The foreman outdid himself. He tossed for each of his fellow jurors, one at a time. All eleven came up heads. That decided the verdict and the jury filed into court with it. Some of the jurors had misgivings but didn't like to accuse the foreman of cheating. They didn't

know then that he was a political henchman of the accused!

Jurors in one instance confessed to agreement in order to get to a lodge dance on time, in another instance to see a ball game. The ease with which one or two determined jurors can swing the remainder was evidenced by testimony after testimony. The ordinary, easily influenced juror seems to assume that his fellows who take definite stands right off know more about the case than himself.

The reasoning of the great American juror would baffle an ancient Greek Sophist or medieval logician. Certainly it did baffle several Philadelphia lawyers connected with the investigation. In one prominent case, a jury of conservative citizens received evidence, including a confession, of a fatal assault, committed by a young lady defendant. But the extraneous introduction of testimony which, in the minds of the jurors, offended the religious faith in which the defendant was reared made them decide to overlook the killing, although forgiveness was no part of their prerogative. Later, when the Commission subpoenaed the jurors in this case to find out why they had disregarded legal fact, it got such explanations as these: "There was a lot of argument—I did not know what it was all about." "I not understand English." "How do I know what happened, I wasn't there—see?" "The foreman was very stubborn."

And here is the foreman's logic: "We

Ewing Galloway, Wide World

TRIAL BY JURY—OR BY TOSSING COINS?
The Right of the Citizen to Justice Is Fundamental in Any Civilized Land, But Justice Sometimes Gets Badly Out of Joint, So the Accompanying Article Indicates

are not going to convict of murder! . . . If we let her go free she will worry more about her wicked act and really suffer more than if she served a few years' imprisonment."

Is this typical of what goes on in a murder trial jury? The Commission's work shows that such warping of logic and placing of prejudice above duty is common.

Jury justice suffers, too, because courts forget the surprising ignorance of many jurors in such fundamental matters as court language and procedure. Ex-jurors in whose hands had lain the disposition of men's liberty and property admitted under oath to the Ruth Commission that they had reached verdicts without knowing who was the plaintiff and who the defendant, never having absorbed the meaning of the words from clerks, court, or lawyers.

* * *

Often, too, the juror is asked to perform unreasonable feats of memory. In one Pennsylvania case, a jury was asked to bring back verdicts against 53 defendants of varying degrees of guilt, being tried together, without so much as a written note on the evidence produced or the impressions made by the defendants at the trial. The baffled jurors couldn't remember them apart! Who could?

In states such as Kansas, jurors are provided, when they go into closet, with all trial exhibits and clerk's transcript of the testimony—material, technical, rambling, contradictory and complicated, but, at least, something to refer to. In many states, however, the juror's only whack at trial exhibits is when they are waved under his confused remembrance of what witnesses, lawyers, and court said throughout the trial, which may have lasted many days.

* * *

In one case, jurors got to arguing over the phrase "undue influence," used by the judge, and found that none of them knew what it meant! Of course, they were forbidden a dictionary—all reference books are forbidden. They had not been told that they might go back and ask the judge, and, even had they known, that would have required a court session and formal re-entry and re-exit from the courtroom. A jury wants to get the thing over. And, after all, even jurors have their pride!

How much justification exists for the tradition (rather than law) that jurors may not take notes or carry memoranda into the jury room is uncertain. There is, of course, the danger that memoranda may be partial, or "loaded" from the outside. Yet a judge, or panel of judges, when serving in the function of the jury, works from copious notes. The unfortunate juror, however, is required to recall from memory the gist of 50 contradictory statements! And though he may not have notes, he may have seen newspapers, screaming sensational guesses.

The Commission found that the barest start has been made in rendering simple, fundamental instruction to jurors. The judges of Northampton County, Pennsylvania, have prepared vest-pocket printed booklets for jurors. Words in common legal use have been avoided until after their meaning and effect have been stated. In some western states mimeographed instructions are provided. The Commission urges the improvement and standardization of such instructions.

* * *

Damaging to justice as ignorance may be, actual corruption is less forgivable. The Commission found it to be a custom in some counties for a defendant to look up prospective jurors directly or otherwise. Amazing industry was shown by one embezzler suspect. His first trial brought conviction, but he won retrial on a technicality. By direct visit or through intermediaries he got pretty well around to the members of two complete panels of 90 each, with disastrous expense to the State. Trial two resulted in a hung jury, trial three in acquittal—his assiduity brought results!

The Commission found the most startling and widespread jury malpractice to be service under false name. This is prevalent in large cities, and our "best citizens" are collaborators in it. A busy man or woman receives a summons to jury duty and goes to a "friend with influence" to get him out of it. The friend says: "Sure, forget it—just leave it to me!" What happens is that a henchman or favorite of the local boss turns up for jury duty, answers to the name of the impaneled citizen, and serves throughout the life of the panel for his $3 to $5 a day—meanwhile being in a perfect position to "throw" cases damaging to his political machine.

In Philadelphia and several lesser Pennsylvania cities, juror substitution has become so common as to be almost accepted practice by court officials. It has a charity angle! A ward boss tries to have on hand a few "jury tours" for faithful unemployed voters who need to add to their relief dole.

* * *

In a sardonic case reported from Oregon the defendant's wife was on the jury—unknown to all save the defendant and his unscrupulous attorney. But when certain secrets the defendant had hidden from his spouse came out in court, the poor fellow rushed to his lawyer with the demand that he "get that woman off the jury at once!" She was in a fine position to revenge a wife's wounded pride.

The Commission received another shock when it supoenaed jurors who had brought in a verdict of acquittal in a flagrant larceny case. Jurors testified that they followed the foreman, who blithely admitted that he had once

(Continued on page 13)

Return to Monterey

California Voters May Have to Decide in November Whether the State Capital Shall be Moved to the Historic and Beautiful Spot on the Pacific Shore Where It Was Originally

By Robert W. Desmond

Burton Holmes from Ewing Galloway, and U. S. Forest Service

If You Believe in Signs: Then You Will Accept the Statement That the Old Building Above Was the First Theater in California, Built in 1843. It Is One of the Many Historic Places in the Little Town on the Monterey Peninsula, Where Grow Those Distinctive Cypress Trees, Such as the One at the Left

EYES HAVE POPPED with astonishment in California during recent months. It is an eye-popping proposal, of course, to suggest that the capital of the state be moved from Sacramento to Monterey. Yet there is a fairly-well supported campaign under way to make the change.

"Why move the capital at all?" most Californians want to know.

"And why to Monterey?" is the next question.

The answers are provided by Samuel F. B. Morse, Monterey hotel man and real estate operator, who is the original proponent of the campaign. Monterey, which now is a sunny little town, quiet and unhurried, on the shore of the blue Pacific, was the first capital of California. There, under three flags—those of Spain, Mexico, and the United States—California's administration was carried on from 1776 to 1849, when the capital was moved to San Jose and later to Sacramento.

Mr. Morse and his associates would restore Monterey to its administrative importance. It is at present one of the gateways to the Monterey peninsula, certainly one of the most beautiful spots in the entire United States, a colorful playground and a peaceful retreat from the hurly-burly of a world which seems remote indeed from its pine groves and white-sand beaches.

* * *

The State has authorized the distribution of petitions asking for an initiative on the move to return the capital to Monterey by 1941. If 186,000 signatures are obtained so that the petitions may be filed by July 21, the proposal will appear on the November ballot as "Removal of Seat of the State Government," and will be voted upon by the public.

Monterey was the original capital of the state and there the state constitution was drafted. But that is not the reason it is recommended now. Sacramento became the capital at a time when mining was the state's chief preoccupation. It was convenient to the mining areas. During the last two decades, however, the state population has moved south and east, following agricultural developments and taking full advantage of the sun. The result is that Sacramento, while fairly convenient for the San Francisco and northern California area, is not so convenient for the southern California group. And, even so, a large proportion of the state's business is transacted in San Francisco, where the Governor has an office, where the State Supreme Court sits, and where many commissions and committees and bureaus function.

Mr. Morse has demonstrated that less than half of the state's population today lives within a radius of 300 miles of Sacramento, while the same circle drawn around Monterey would include 90 per cent of the state's people. The latter town, with a present population of about 10,000, is 125 miles south of San Francisco and 360 miles north of Los Angeles, easily reached by railroad, airplane, and automobiles.

But it is not the geographical location

alone that is advanced by Mr. Morse and his associates as favoring the relocation of the capital at Monterey. It is the beauty of the peninsula, as well, and the tourist interest which he believes would be further stirred by the combination of capital and scenic attractions. It is the more equable climate of Monterey, for Sacramento often is extremely warm during the summer months.

The advantages of the proposed transfer of the capital for property holders and business people in Monterey and vicinity are obvious. So much so that opponents of the transfer have suggested that the entire idea is merely a real estate promoter's dream. And they also cite the expense of abandoning the state's present buildings and constructing new ones.

Mr. Morse has his answers. The Del Monte Properties, with which he is associated, is reported to be prepared to donate 150 acres of hillside land overlooking Monterey Bay as a site for the capital, one of the finest situations occupied by any capital in the world. Local merchants and property owners would be benefitted by the influx of high class home builders and renters to the entire peninsula, and this Mr. Morse regards as an advantage. Both Monterey and near-by Carmel would grow considerably. He adds that employees of the state and the legislators themselves would have the advantage of association with what the Carmel Pine Cone, weekly newspaper published at Carmel, calls "the rare intelligence of the peninsula." Mr. Morse is quoted as expressing the belief that this association would have the effect of lifting the standards of politics!

As to the expense involved, Mr. Morse has said that new state buildings must soon be built, anyway, to house the legislature and the departments of government. They might as well be built in Monterey, he says, as in Sacramento, and better so, considering its other advantages. The costs to the taxpayers of the new buildings would be spread out over the years so, although they would cost considerable, there would be no immediate drain on taxpayers' pocketbooks or on the state treasury.

* * *

Besides, the state fair would come to the Monterey peninsula with the capital, and that, so Mr. Morse says, would add interesting features to the life of the peninsula. And to clinch it all a firm known as Griffhagen and Associates, described by the Monterey Peninsula Herald as "eminent consultants on public administration and government problems" having been instructed to hand down "an unprejudiced analysis of the situation, and reject Monterey's claim if that seemed the best thing to do," actually reported favorably on the proposal.

This 84-page report, as the Monterey Peninsula Herald said, removed "the last obstacle to active campaigning for the change." Some $100,000 is the amount set to be raised for the campaign, presumably with the proviso that the necessary signatures to the petitions are obtained. And in November the voters of California may have the last word.

Whether the vote is favorable or not, however, the town of Monterey will have received national publicity, and its tourist business may benefit. That business is considerable already, for the Monterey peninsula is as charming as advertised, while Carmel and Monterey, small as they are, both have a fair share of writers, artists, professional people and retired persons of wealth among their residents and visitors.

* * *

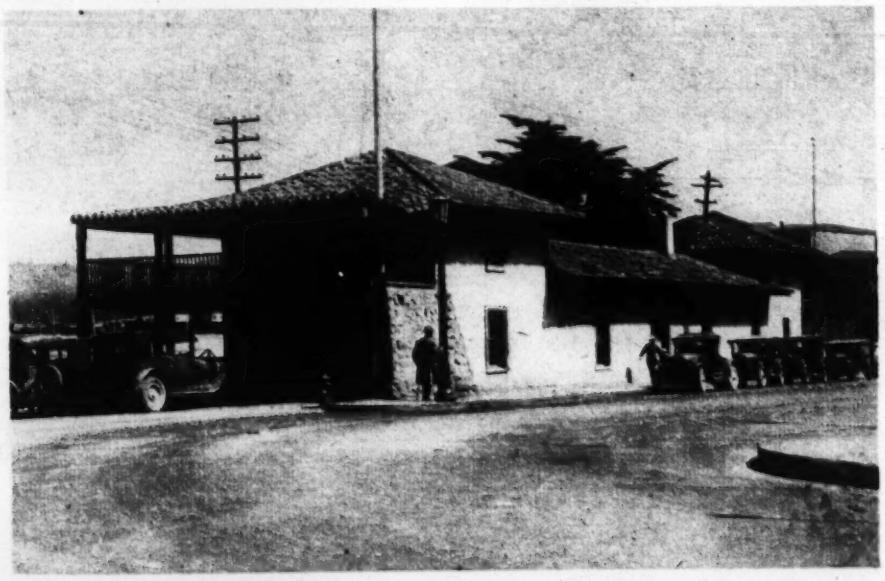
Monterey, particularly, because of its historic role in the settlement of California, has been described as "the Williamsburg of the West." But some Monterey residents feel that it would be more accurate to describe the Virginia city as the "Monterey of the East," since the Monterey peninsula was discovered by Cabrillo just 50 years after Columbus discovered America, and Monterey was named 18 years before the Pilgrim fathers landed on Plymouth Rock and was the capital of Spanish-owned California in 1776, at a time when Philadelphia was the capital of the young American republic.

Everyone now knows how John D. Rockefeller, Jr., financed the restoration of Colonial Williamsburg, Virginia, out of his own pocket, and of how the Carnegie Foundation is preparing to restore historic St. Augustine, Florida, in much the same way. These restorations have spurred west coast persons to hope that their own dreams for the restoration of Monterey might some day be realized.

There have been whisperings to the effect that Mr. Rockefeller proposed to restore Monterey himself, but his office in New York reports that any such thing is "extremely unlikely," while the office of the Rockefeller Foundation denied definitely that the Foundation was considering such a restoration.

Representatives of the Carnegie Foundation, however, have visited the Pacific coast to consider ways to bring out the historic significance of Monterey and its own buildings. Whether this may mean some reconstruction is not certain at present, but it is known

(Continued on page 13)



DeCou from Ewing Galloway

OLD CUSTOMHOUSE, MONTEREY

Grandpa's Odyssey

Actor Who Headed the Vanderhof Family in "You Can't Take It With You" Describes Vicissitudes of Theatrical Touring

By George Henry Trader

GRANDPA VANDERHOF, of "You Can't Take It With You," is, according to the play's authors, Moss Hart and George S. Kaufman, a sprightly gentleman of some 75 springs. He is peculiar, in that he and his eccentric brood can settle down in a metropolis for a run of two or more years and at the same time hop from city to city, not always perching long enough to even read what the morning paper had to say about play and players.

The monosyllable, we, relates hereafter to a group (or—wretched word—troupe) of some 30 actors, understudies, and staff, joyously escaping from their urban hotels or suburban bungalows for a tour of 34 weeks of reopening dusty old theaters or testing civic auditoriums in cities which had not seen a stage play since the movies became talkies.

We were stenciled on the scenery as "Road Co.," tooted by our advance representatives as "Transcontinental Company," but known at the home office as "The Southern Company," oddly enough we were immediately routed into New England and Canada. We sampled at least 25 hotels and audiences (and they us) before we began to hear the gentle "you-all" of the South. This Grandpa recalled the nineties when matinees started at 11 a. m. He was on his first road tour, skipping happily in and out of 108 one-night stands in support of "America's Greatest Ingenue," Minnie Maddern, in "Caprice," a Rustic Idyll in three acts, by Howard P. Taylor.

It was inspiring to be with that keen, red-headed, young star. She was already setting a new note in natural acting, and, as Mrs. Fiske, was to reach front ranks in the theater.

In those days a single piece of scenery, a statue, one trunk of "properties" and a gas reflector sufficed for our production. Today, Grandpa, his family, friend, and staff traveled in their private car; the one set of scenery with its hundreds of "properties," the lighting equipment and company luggage, filled a 60-foot baggage car. Everything has expanded, prices have doubled, including salaries.

Our first hop was a short one, just to Bridgeport, Conn., but an intense opening night for The Transcontinentals; as that packed house not only included the authors and the managers, but those most candid of critics, our own and other people's wives.

* * *

Christmas at Memphis, Tenn., after the matinee, found the company (except the snakes and kittens) around one festal board at the Peabody Hotel. Dinner gowns on our pretty ladies and "Tux" on our handsome gentlemen (and others) helped to make it quite an occasion; ask anybody. Our business manager's jokes were the funniest, possibly because he had no business to attend to.

The morrow found us making one of our longest legs, to New Orleans. We had been warned that the city would be crowded with conventions and holiday makers and had written ahead for quarters, which turned out to be simply furnished apartments in an old building still being reconstructed; and glad we were to get them, with their opportunity for a few home-cooked meals.

For a whole week the city celebrated New Year's. The main streets were in a continuing state of bombardment—unexpected bombs from skyscrapers, crackers all sides of us, rattlers right under us, volleyed and thundered. Local papers claimed 200 casualties. Next year it's said that only fireworks which please the eye will be allowed.

Most of us heard the New Year in at the apartment of one of our comediennes, in the Vieux Carré, the old French Quarter. Its atmosphere is well preserved albeit here and there a touch of New York's Greenwich Village to give it a dash of rouge. The deep arches, vine-covered courtyard, winding stairways, and bright-colored, heavy doors, a whiff of French cooking and laughter, with its foreign intonations, transported us easily to a bit of old Paris.

* * *

At midnight, we were a happy crew, sans souci, sans cliques, very grateful for a hard-working season, and when guns, bells, and crackers announced the time for good wishes had arrived, everybody embraced sans embarrassment and, mind you, sans good resolutions. Soon and suddenly, without our expecting it, peace reigned. The bombardment had ceased; it was as if an armistice had been signed. We waded to our various roosts through acres of paper ribbons, confetti, and exploded firecrackers, already being gathered up by a flock of "white wings."

Then followed days of speeding beside winter-brown swamps, where live in shacks raised on stilts so many of our humbler citizens and voters. The impression received of hundreds of homes and even churches, unpainted and on the point of tottering, would have been gloomy were it not for the hopeful signs peeping through here and there of freshly-painted new bungalows with their bright green, waterproof roofs.

We "showed 'em" in Missouri, too, in Hannibal, in a theater not far from the little house where lived for years the youthful Samuel J. Clemens, who was to become famous as Mark Twain.

The little house is affectionately taken care of by a young lady who lives upstairs and likes to point out the house across the street where the real Becky, Tom Sawyer's sweetheart, lived. Tom's celebrated fence stands at the right of the house, in wonderful condition (could it be a new one?). It's on the same spot anyhow, and well painted, too. To the left of the house is the Mark Twain Museum, a little, two-story brick building, housing in showcases many of the humorist's belongings—even one of those well-known linen suits, such as he had on when this Grandpa met him once long ago.

In Mason City, Iowa, there resides a theater-hungry gentleman, A. J. Rule, with a charming daughter; enthusiastic globetrotters, who rest between trots in their vine-covered bungalow. The interior is decorated with mementoes of their many trips as well as photographs and autographs of celebrities who had visited them there.

Mr. Rule had arranged a guarantee that his little city would turn out bravely for two nights. This it happily did, for we were a money-consuming entertainment, from our transportation requirements right down to the special meals for the cast's two kittens. (Of the latter, three pair grew so fast during the season that they had to be exchanged at various farmhouses en route for smaller ones. The reception given the new mites softened the parting with the larger ones, who were giving up their uncertain theatrical life for a more settled rural existence.)

Our kittens grew in size but never in discretion, sometimes stealing the opening scene of the play from the leading lady, by falling off her desk or investigating the footlights. They gave their best performances in the company's private car when quietly enjoying the landscape from somebody's shoulder, or vigorously attacking each other's tails.

Those Iowans of Mason City proved themselves to be good sports. Some 1,500 of them had turned out the first night

to see what "You Can't Take It With You" was all about. Early in the second act out went every light in the house, and neighborhood. Our stage manager appeared before the curtain with a flashlight under his chin and assured the audience that the play would proceed in a few moments. He was right, the lights soon came on, and the actors had the unsatisfactory job of repeating the act from the beginning, the hitherto "surefire" laughs now falling as gently as chestnuts on the grass beneath. Presently the play began to pick up and everybody happy, when—out went all the lights again, a real "blackout." More good-natured laughter from those Iowans, who were assured that the power house had discovered the trouble and in a few moments the play would proceed.

But the "few moments" passed into many minutes. Fidgety lads upstairs began to beat time and hum. From this emerged "We Won't Go Home Until Morning," easily followed by "Goodnight, Ladies." A clear soprano led out with "The Long, Long Trail," assisted by an enthusiastic chorus. Then a choirmaster of evident experience took charge of a program of national anthems and popular airs, then with a good will they repeated "The Long, Long Trail," with a bit of significance, some thought. After 55 minutes the play proceeded with one flash lamp in the footlights and Grandpa's ever unique family holding flashlights on each other. Grandpa had played to gas, calciums, kerosene lamps, candles, and once to locomotive headlights but here was something different and not to be recommended except in an emergency.

Everybody rejoiced when, after a few false starts, the lights blazed to the full and remained that way. At the finish there were an unusual number of reassuring curtain calls. Mr. Rule's venture was a success, and he and his daughter delightfully entertained a company of hungry players in his home over a welcome supper, with interesting yarns and motion pictures in color which he had taken on their trips through Guatemala and elsewhere.

Merrily they rolled along, with accommodations in the hotels excellent, in the theaters variable. One night we played in a very fine auditorium, the pride of the city. The seating arrangement was excellent for lectures and concerts but extending so far to the right and the left of the smallish stage in the center that there was a constant temptation to repeat everything, facial expressions and all, to right and left to be sure nobody missed anything.

Seated contentedly one day beside the broad window of a dining car, trundling through the great Dakotas, Grandpa registered a picture he likes to recall.

Snow, miles of it, extending to the distant horizon, where it blended into the wonderful blue above. It might be a deep, luminous blue lightened by reflecting the snow from beneath. The pure whiteness of the landscape was emphasized by a little group of bare, black saplings and a farm fence running right away out until, like a hare, it vanished in the distance. On the other side of the expanse was a dot of old red—a barn with a bit of a windmill; just enough to make us wonder about the patient people out there busy at something about a fire waiting for spring: or, could it be, pitching horseshoes out at Long Beach, Calif.

* * *

Our furthest point West was Aberdeen, S. D., where the company was greeted by a large committee of Red-Fezzed Shriners, who drove us to our hotels and after the play made everybody individually welcome at a special reception and supper in their large, gala-trimmed hall. The most enthusiastic greeting of the evening of the occasion, however, was given to "Mr. and Mrs. Edward Robbins," who before the advent of "the talkies" had appeared before them annually "in a repertoire of the latest New York successes." Mrs. Robbins told afterwards how deeply touched they were to be well enough remembered to be sent for

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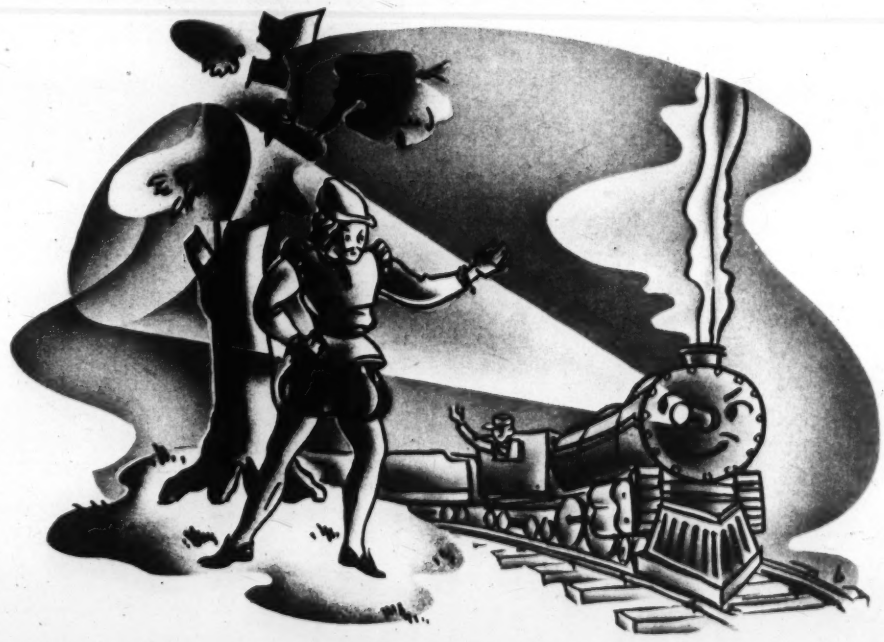
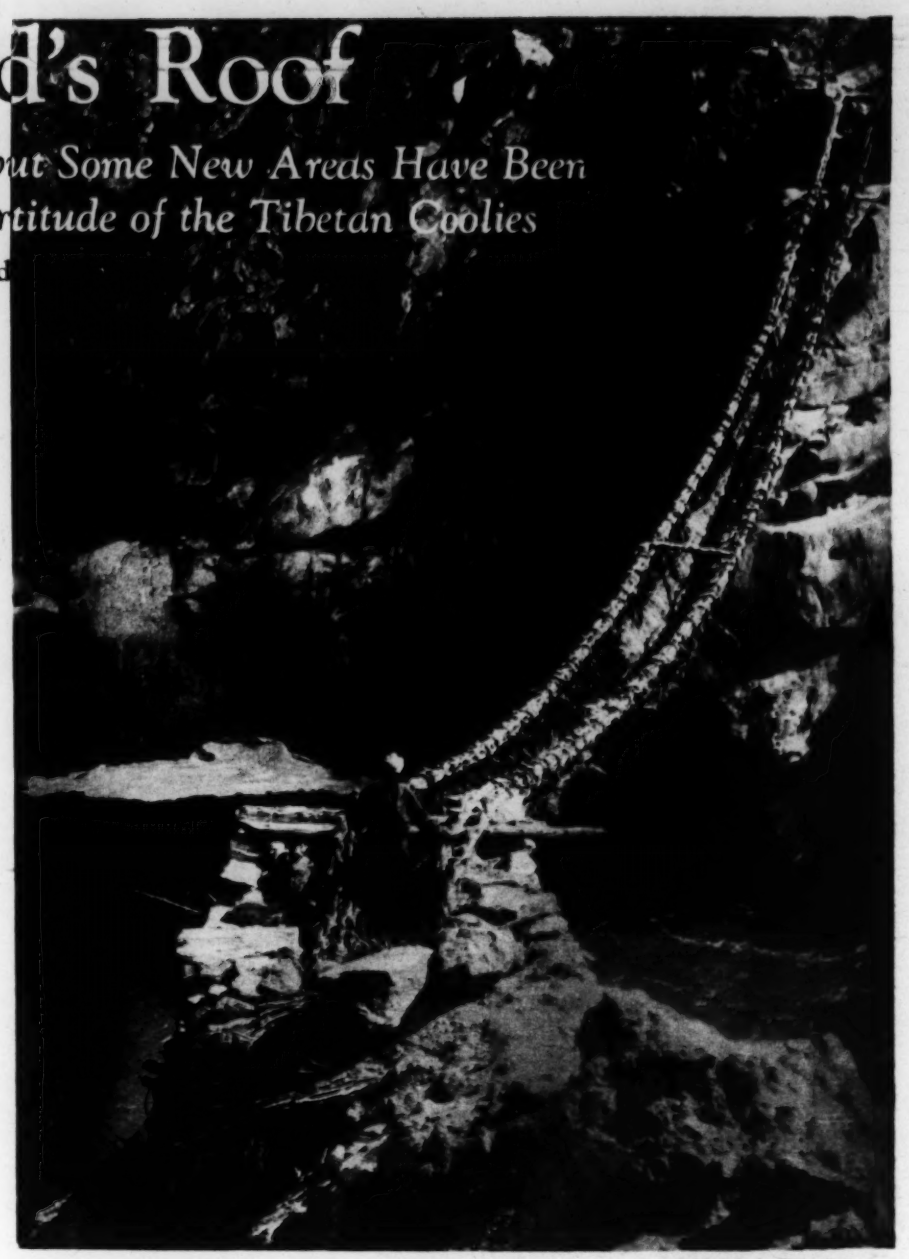


Toward the World's Roof

One More Attempt to Scale Everest Has Failed, but Some New Areas Have Been Discovered, Thanks in Part to the Cheerful Fortitude of the Tibetan Coolies

By Capt. F. Kingdon Ward



Hodgkinson-Mondiale

A "Road" in the Himalayas: It Passes Over This Rattan Rope Bridge in a Valley Near Nanga Parbat, 22,000 Feet High

EVEREST—UNCONQUERED—has held up the seventh expedition which challenged her isolation. Doubtless the experience gained will be used in the next attack which is launched.

The difficulties inseparable from this enterprise begin before the snow line. The southern slope of Everest, on the Nepal side, has always been considered impregnable, and the northern face lies in Tibet. The philosophy of the Tibetan people, older than the recorded history of most of Europe, does not prize the money-ruled western civilization so highly as occidentals do, and it is still a matter for diplomatic approach to gain entry for an expedition into Tibet.

Here is a country, in extent more than six times the size of Great Britain and Ireland. The paths that the Tibetans travel are not roads to any white man's way of thinking, and the mountain passes are only open for a few months of each year. It is true there is now one telephone line connecting Lhasa to India. There are even, I think, one or two automobiles in Lhasa itself; but on the whole the advantages and disadvantages of civilization have been kept from the country by its vast, serrated mountain ranges, the form of its government, and the temper of its people.

* * *

Government and governed are indeed so well adapted to each other that the considerable provincial power of the monasteries rarely needs either reenforcement or restraint from Lhasa, and the people themselves, smiling, friendly, and happy, are so willing to work and so hospitable that it is easily seen they have no quarrel with their way of life.

If the warriors of the ancient western world had known of Tibet, as they knew of Arabia, they might well have divided it into Scythia deserta and Scythia felix. Scythia felix, the Tibet of fertile forests, is cut by the great rivers which have torn ways through the mightiest mountain ranges in the world. Scythia deserta, vast and grim, stretches to the north of the chain of hills which has been called the Great Wall of Asia—a huge, chilled plateau, from which rise high, harsh mountains, their dark rocks often too steep even to hold the snow. Yet even here it is possible to descend from a glacier into a stony valley and find the rocks carpeted with alpine flowers.

Here the villages are formed of small houses built of stones and mud, with flat roofs. They are built half underground to defy the bitter winds. On the other side of the range are wooden villages nestled by a river, in a fertile world.

For years it was a matter for controversy whether the Himalayan Mountains ended (as was commonly supposed) at the Tsangpo-Brahmaputra River, or whether they continued eastwards into China, cut by the river gorges. Ten years of exploration work of mine have, I hope, finally settled this question.

Five years ago, I took a small expedition in by way of Assam. For 16 days we scrambled along the wooded cliffs of the Lohit River gorge. Yak transport, the usual method in the easier parts of the country, could not help us here. The baggage had to be carried by wiry little porters, and since no food was procurable on this march, rations for all added very considerably to the transport problem.

We reached the fork of the river, and turned west up the valley, where no man goes. The route to China follows the eastern branch. Here there were still wooden houses, and terraced rice fields, where dwarf slaves were at work, and now and then we would see a painted monastery crowning a crag.

As the valley narrowed to a gorge, villages became fewer and rice cultivation ceased. We squeezed through a sword cut in the mountains, climbed 1,000 feet up the almost sheer cliffs, notched logs doing duty for ladders, and, turning a corner, caught our first glimpse of the Tibetan snows.

* * *

Exploration showed this to be part of a great range of snow mountains, seamed with glaciers, which stretched away northeastwards to join the Himalayan range at the bend of the Tsangpo River. By early July the snow had melted enough to allow us to cross the pass, which is at 16,000 feet, and occupied by a great glacier not easy to negotiate.

To the north lay the bitter, treeless waste of Scythia deserta. Yet even here, round the villages there were small efforts to cultivate patches of barley.

Pressing always northwards, I reached the monastery called Shugden Gompa, famous offshoot of the great monastery near Lhasa itself. Here I met the usual kindly welcome of the country, and here I made my headquarters for three months.

All around us were high mountains, and investigation showed that Shugden Gompa is actually situated on a great mountain range which is the watershed between the Salween and Tsangpo Rivers. Three rivers entered the lake at Shugden Gompa, one from the south, near the glacier pass I had just crossed, one from the north and one from the northeast. This last one was not on any maps and I decided to explore it.

At the end of July, I set out for an unknown destination, marching as near as I could judge (and the precipitous path would allow) in the direction of the Salween. Crossing the pass on the northern rim of the great range, I began the descent of a long, stony valley. This soon became more fertile. Villages, monasteries, and medieval forts appeared. People who had never before seen a white man greeted me like an old friend.

After following this stream for five days, till it had swollen to a river and plunged into a gorge, we climbed the cliffs, crossed a second and quite unexpected river as large as the first, and, finally, from a height somewhere about 15,000 feet, looked down on the Salween, 5,000 feet below.

On the return journey, I followed up the new river, crossed a path in a violent snow storm on Aug. 11, and descended a long valley which led back to Shugden Gompa from the northeast. Thus on one journey I had the great good fortune to explore and map the courses of three unknown minor rivers.

* * *

Below the snow line, Tibet has a marvelously rich flora. The lower valleys may be pine forest; at intermediate altitudes temperate forest prevails, with magnificent tree rhododendrons, magnolias, and maples. Still higher comes conifer forest, above which the rocks are smothered beneath a thick, brilliant carpet of dwarf rhododendrons of every conceivable shade, extending for many miles. Great slopes, stretching out of sight, glowing with crimson and gold and flame, and purple, give way at last—we have passed through the earth's garden and reached its rooftop.

From this vast, bare plateau rise the mighty giants of the Himalaya, sullen rock faces and ice-armored peaks, sometimes blurred with the ice "spray" driven by a raging wind.

The prevailing wind of Tibet blows from the northwest. It is fiercely cold, "the wind that blows beneath the worlds." Weeks and sometimes months of marching in this wind are a prolonged physical ordeal.

Remember, when you read of the next Everest climb, that before the actual ascent can be begun there is a month-long march to be made over this wind-harassed upland, and the Base Camp of the Everest climbers will be pitched at a point higher than the highest peak in Europe.

The toughness of the sturdy native porters is astonishing. At the lower levels they make light of raging torrents, crossing them expeditiously by rope or cane bridge. Halted by an absolutely blank rock face, they will cut down trees, make a couple of notched ladders, which are slung against the rock, and up this perilous stairway men (and sometimes women) will carry loads which would break the heart of many a white man on a level road.

* * *

They are naturally less affected by altitudes than are less accustomed travelers, and their cheerfulness is proof against every kind of discomfort and delay.

Tibetan houses of the better sort will have stable and byre accommodation on the ground floor and the rooms for the family above. The yak meat and yak milk are supplied by the "home farm," and the brick-like butter which is used for Tibetan buttered tea is manufactured in vats sunk in the dairy floor.

Better quality fabrics are imported from China, but the Tibetans themselves weave surprisingly attractive stuffs colored with vegetable dyes. I have been given in Tibet rolls of brocaded silk with a fine design in gold thread. This thread does not tarnish with years of use in the damp English climate.

The Tibetans make tçamba bowls of walnut wood lined and mounted with wrought silver, which are really beautiful examples of craftsmanship. They do not appear to carve or use hard stones at all, as the Chinese do, but their pots in brass and copper are often very elegant in design.

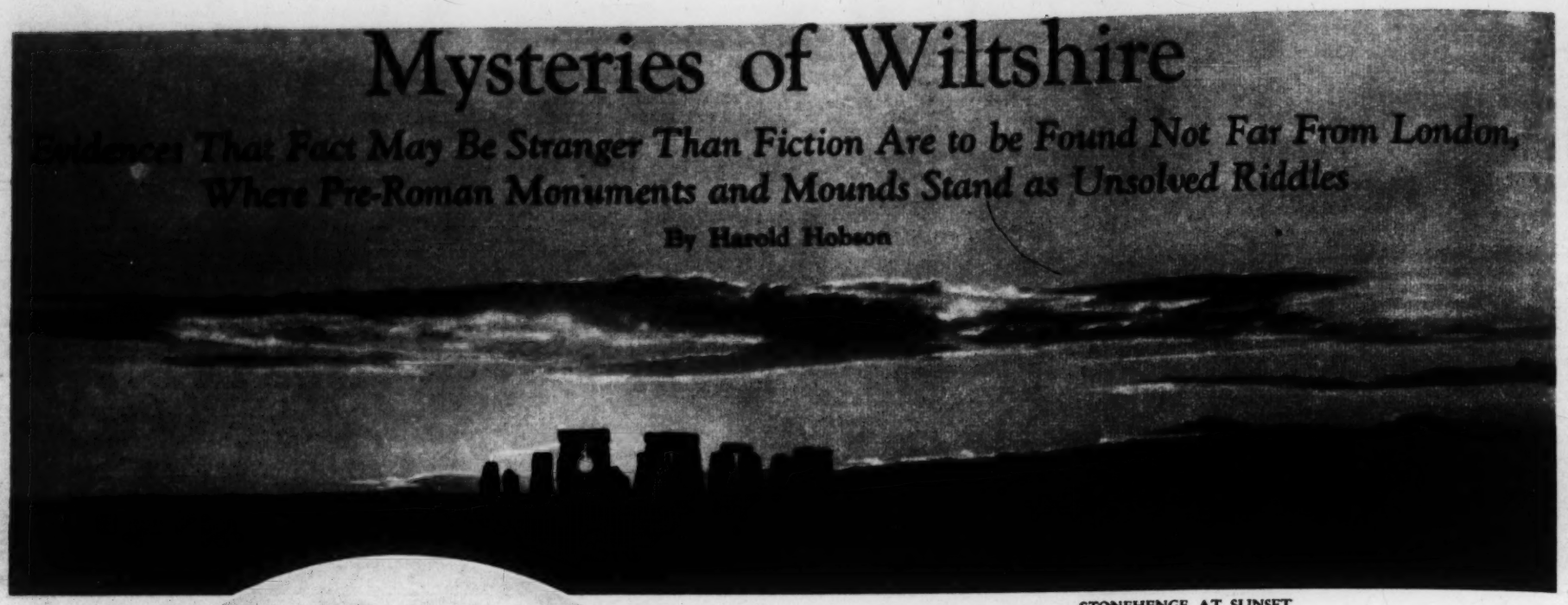
F. Kingdon Ward

One of the Fastest Means of Transportation in Tibet: A Yak Train on the Pen La, at 16,000 Feet Altitude, in Southern Tibet

Mysteries of Wiltshire

Evidences That Fact May Be Stranger Than Fiction Are to be Found Not Far From London, Where Pre-Roman Monuments and Mounds Stand as Unsolved Riddles

By Harold Hobson



STONEHENGE AT SUNSET

STONEHENGE HAS A SOUTHERN EXPOSURE. THIS IS IT

PROBABLY FEW OF THE many hundreds of thousands of persons who every year travel up and down the Great West Road from Bath to London and from London to Bath know why an unmarried girl is called a "spinster."

Yet if they were not in such a hurry, and were informed where to look, this is a question that need hardly puzzle them. The answer is to be found in Froxfield Church, whose curious little hump of rubbled buildings can be seen a quarter of a mile from the main road, perched upon the hillside amid a riot of green trees.

Froxfield is so typically the English village church of romantic fancy that one almost expects it to be part of an American movie about the "Old Country." It is ancient, even as England counts antiquity, for it was built before the first stone of the first Oxford college was laid. It is approached along a gravel path that is framed in a bower of wild roses, and just across the way there is a thatched cottage. A few yards off is the village school. The day we were there a group of young boys was engaged in carrying some rush-bottomed chairs from the vicarage to the schoolroom for a rural ceremony. Their shouts and laughter echoed down the hill.

Inside the church there is a font large enough for a fair-sized cathedral. And, of course, the Banns Book. It is the Banns Book that explains the term "spinster." Every woman in former times, it is stated, had, before she could marry, to spin herself a complete set of both household and clothing linen. So is the puzzle explained.

* * *

Froxfield is practically the first Wiltshire village that the traveler from London on the Great West Road encounters. And in offering the solution of what to many people is a little mystery, it is entirely untypical of its lovely county. Wiltshire does not solve mysteries; it presents them. Not small mysteries, either; but mysteries so enormous that for centuries men did not even perceive their existence, so tremendously were they out of scale with ordinary human experience; mysteries so stubborn and recondite that the wit of some of England's cleverest men, through three hundred years, has so far been baffled.

The oldest, and in modern view the greatest of these, is at Avebury, not many miles past Froxfield, on the other side of the glorious Savernake Forest. Avebury is the biggest megalithic monument in the world, and strenuous efforts are now being made by the Office of Works, which possesses the site, to preserve it forever from unwise building exploitation. The cost of the scheme now under consideration, for which a public appeal has been launched, is £11,000, of which £4,000 has been already promised.

It is sad that such a plan could not have been originated centuries ago, for Avebury is but a shadow of what once it was. It consisted of an embankment and a circular ditch, enclosing an area of more than 28 acres. Inside the ditch, was a circle of stones, and inside this again were two smaller circles. There was also a long winding avenue of stones, now in process of restoration, which gave to the entire monument the appearance of a snake passing through a ring.

Many of the stones, which are rough and unhewn, are of colossal size. One, for example, is 13 feet 10 inches high, 18 feet wide, and 5 feet 6 inches thick. These stones stick out of the ground like great discolored canine teeth. They are now much fewer in number than they formerly were. More than 600 stones are said to have been destroyed during the 3,900 years of the monument's existence. They have been used to make roads and cottages in the little village of Avebury. In 1663 there were 31 stones standing; in 1724, 18; in 1819, 10; in 1857, 10, and in 1913, nine.

It seems a strange thing that this huge monument should have been passed by unnoticed by generation after generation of men and women. It is on the main road from Swindon to Devizes, and only two miles or so from the road from London to Bath, one of the great highways of the Middle Ages. Yet Avebury was not discovered until 1648. It is the vastest thing of its kind in the world; it was in existence 2,000 years before the Christian Era began; yet in days as comparatively recent as those of Shakespeare, no one in Britain ever seems to have heard of it. Not till it was visited by the inquisitive chronicler Aubrey did England wake up to a realization of what an amazing monument it had been harboring for two and a half millennia.

* * *

But the visitor soon perceives that this is not by any means as odd as it sounds. Avebury is, in the simplest and most literal sense of the word, so big that it escapes notice. The stones, covering such a large area, are so far apart that one might easily fail to observe that they form part of a pattern. They appear to be disconnected units. The village of Avebury, growing up around the stones, thrusting picturesque cottages between them, further adds to the difficulties of recognition.

No one today belittles the significance of Avebury; but equally so, no one can tell what that significance is. Who built this monument, and why anyone built it at all, are both mysteries. Perhaps in years to come the secret will be revealed.

Close by Avebury is Silbury Hill, and this, too, is astonishing in its way. It is shaped like a Christmas pudding, it is about 130 feet high, and covers an area of five and a half acres. At its base it is 1,657 feet in circumference. It is older than the Romans, and was made by men. That is what makes it remarkable. It is the largest artificial mound in Europe. Why it was erected, or by whom, no one knows. It is part of the mystery of Wiltshire.

But not, however, of its most famous mystery. That is Stonehenge, which has been ranked many times with the Pyramids as one of the world's most famous monuments. Stonehenge stands a score or so of miles south of Avebury, in the midst of the vast spaces of Salisbury Plain. Whole libraries of books have failed to penetrate its secret, which has exercised the thoughts of men down the centuries.

* * *

Geoffrey of Monmouth, some 800 years ago, said that it was built by the wizard Merlin in memory of warriors fallen in battle at the neighboring village of Amesbury. This tale was repeated for 400 years, but then Thomas Fuller of Salisbury scorned the explanation as much as he did the stones themselves, of which he said sarcastically, "They are protected by their own weight and worthlessness." Pepys was more respectful. He found the stones "as prodigious as any tales (he) ever heard of them, and worth the journey to see."

Sir Philip Sidney, like others at a loss as to their purpose, wrote:

> Near Wilton sweet, huge heaps of stones are found.
> But so confused that neither any eye
> Can count them just, nor reason try
> What force brought them to so unlikely ground.

Dr. Samuel Johnson, with many other learned men of the eighteenth century, thought that Stonehenge was a place of Druid worship, but nowadays even this vague supposition is abandoned. As one stands looking at these dark, weatherbeaten stones, rising so strangely out of the desolate, wild places of the Plain, beneath the vast empty skies, one has to admit that all the great increase of knowledge which the last four centuries have brought leaves us, so far as the purpose of the monument is concerned, precisely where Sir Philip Sidney was in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

All photos © J. Dixon-Scott

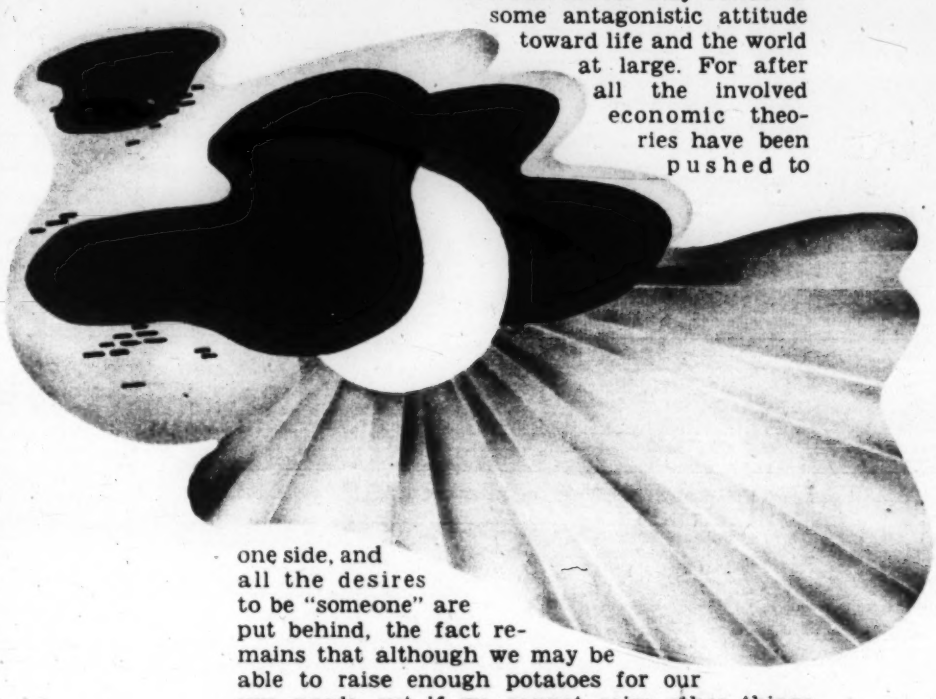
AVEBURY VILLAGE FROM THE EARTHEN RAMPARTS OF ONE OF THE GREATEST MEGALITHIC MONUMENTS IN EXISTENCE

THE AWAKENING

By Walter Sandon

IN ONE OF HIS ESSAYS Ralph Waldo Emerson quotes a farmer as saying, "My neighbor has fine pasture, but my field serves only to keep the world together."

Today there are nations which make much the same complaint about their economic position in relation to that of their neighbors. They deem themselves to be involved in hopeless barrenness, while believing their neighbors to be wallowing in unwarranted plenty. Yet the cause of the barrenness may reside in some antagonistic attitude toward life and the world at large. For after all the involved economic theories have been pushed to one side, and all the desires to be "someone" are put behind, the fact remains that although we may be able to raise enough potatoes for our own needs, yet if we cannot raise other things we need, then we must raise a few more potatoes for someone who does need them, and who may be willing to exchange what we need for our potatoes. Or if it is not potatoes, then it may be our music, our peculiar form of art, or our scenery and places of historic interest, which we can offer as sources of interest and pleasure for holiday makers from other lands.



In other words, to strive for a state of exclusive self-sufficiency in the midst of a world order that is continually making demands for new things and improved processes, and which is continually moving forward to higher standards of living, is economic self-limitation.

The notion of self-sufficiency is by no means new. Men in all ages have attempted to practice it, ranging from monks and hermits to the land-owning barons and the City States of B. C. Greece. Self-sufficiency has never proved a success. Only this year celebrations were held in Denmark for the purpose of re-recording the abolition of a past baronial attempt at self-sufficiency, that ended 150 years ago.

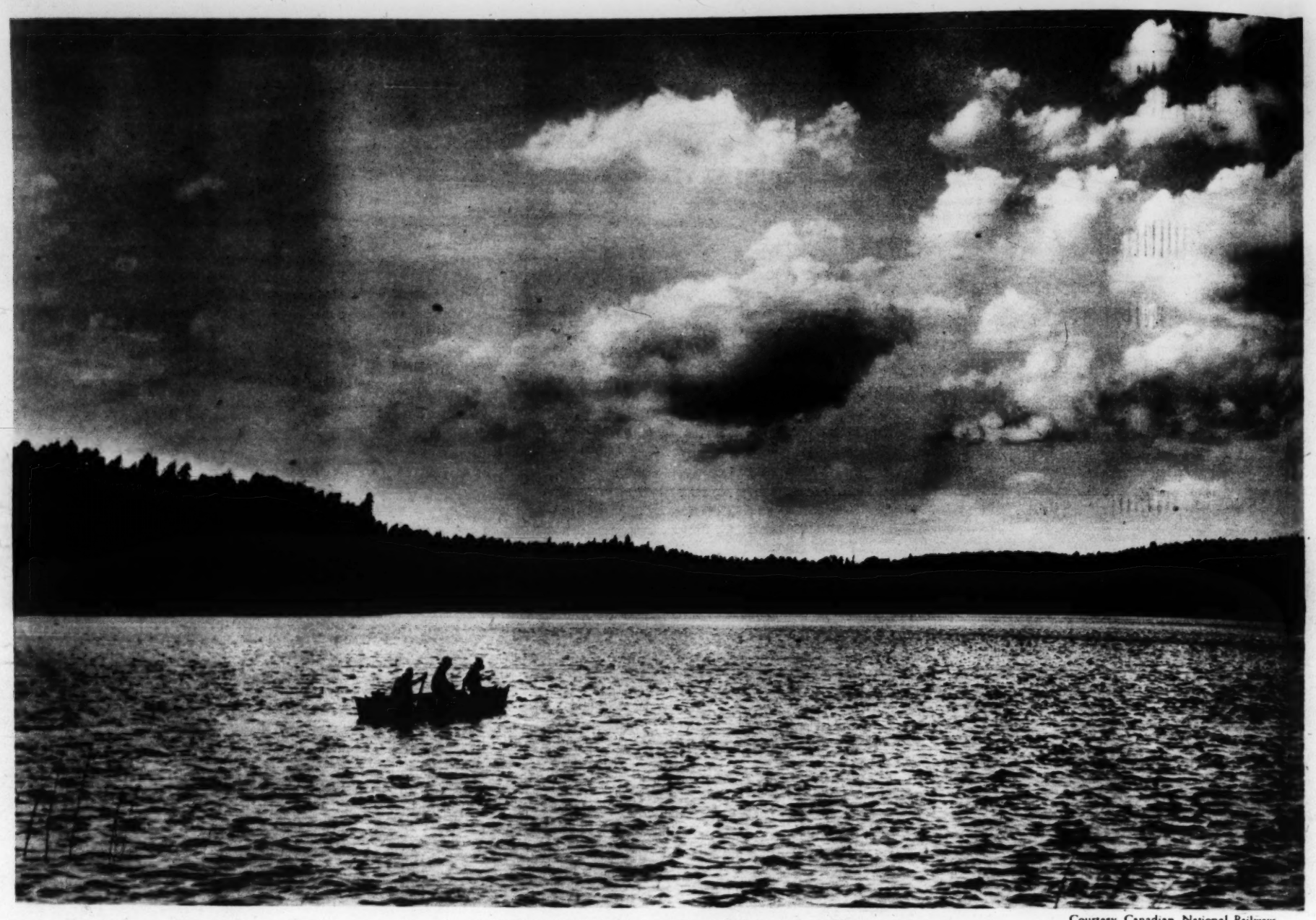
It scarcely seems possible that only such a short time ago Danish peasants were in a state of economic and physical subjection to land-owning barons. Yet by 1720 the Danish peasant population was impoverished. The land sank lower and lower in value and taxes were increased until the peasants were unable to meet the demands. The landowners levied forced labor for cultivating the land, and sold the produce for their own purposes. Largely due to the efforts of Christian Reventlow, the great-great-grandfather of the present Count Eduard Reventlow, the peasants won their freedom in 1788. Today there are more than 214,000 agricultural holdings in Denmark, of which 92.4 per cent are freehold. Denmark is only a little larger than Wales, yet it now exports a quarter of the world's butter requirements and supplies Britain with two thirds of its bacon imports as well as large quantities of eggs.

It is of interest to note that Denmark did not "steal" someone else's "fine pasture," but first found a market in the rapidly growing city populations that developed in Britain with the advance there of industrialism and popular education, which gradually caused changes in the food requirements of the British people. These changes escaped the notice of the British farmer, but Denmark discovered the need and not only met it, but continued to keep pace with its further new demands.

Thus an advance in the economic status of the ordinary people of one nation became the source of well-being for the people of another nation. It was an advance in international well-being that occurred by being *released*. It did not need a single sword or gun to either create or capture it. For once the intelligence that resides in all mankind, was able in Britain to express itself in new and better ways of living, on the one hand, and in Denmark was free to respond in new ways of service, on the other, there was brought about a considerable increase in economic prosperity for both countries. For the people of Denmark became buyers of Britain's manufactured goods.

Today there may be developing in the minds of the hundreds of millions of ordinary people in India, China and Asia, a longing for a new way of living that may one day call for new forms of food, clothing, housing and education. Why not, when only 150 years ago the ordinary people of Denmark were bondsmen, while today they are free and enjoy a high standard of living?

That soon or late some such change will come in the East, is supported by the sum total of human history. For when it is fairly considered, human history reveals that it is common mankind that is ever awakening and advancing in continually increasing numbers, and not merely particular individuals or nations. The path of the ages is thickly strewn with the remains of the departed pomp of nations and civilizations, over which the average man has continued to march onward and upward, with a persistence that neither time nor space has been able to check.



CANADIAN CLOUD EFFECT IN QUETICO NATIONAL PARK

Courtesy Canadian National Railways

Canoeists Under Two Flags

Proposed Establishment of an International Wilderness Sanctuary of Ten Million Acres of Lakeland Meets Growing Approval in the United States and Canada

By Robert C. Mueller

THE CANOE IS INDISPENSABLE in the Quetico-Superior country, vast forest and lake area astride the Minnesota-Ontario boundary, where it is proposed to create an international wilderness sanctuary and peace memorial to the Canadians and Americans who fought side by side in the World War.

Described by a Federal Committee which reported to President Roosevelt recently as "embracing the most usable, beautiful, and primitive canoe waters left in the United States . . . with endless variety of woods, rocky shores, mountains and lakes . . . ," this territory contains 10,000,000 acres of wilderness. The committee, after nearly four years of study, recommended a treaty with Canada to preserve the region.

Sole rival of the canoe in Quetico-Superior is the airplane. Lakes and rivers provide the only avenues of transportation throughout the bulk of the primitive region. These same lakes and rivers assure limitless "landing fields" for hydroplanes. In Quetico Provincial Park, chief Canadian portion, there are no highways. A similar condition exists in those parts of the Superior National Forest in Minnesota which have been apportioned exclusively to canoe travel.

* * *

Thousands of crystal clear, pine-fringed lakes beckon to the canoeist-camper. He may cruise for days or weeks, through the labyrinth of waterways, never needing to retrace his route. Immense waterfalls will fascinate him. Native game, big and small, will watch him as his craft glides along. He will find himself cut off from civilization as completely as would have been the case 200 years ago.

Within Quetico Park's 1,720 square miles are to be found 1,250 lakes and ponds. Many of the lakes are 10 miles and more long. Virtually all of them are connected either by streams or by portage trails. The primitive parts of the Superior National Forest average a lake or pond to each square mile of territory.

To the observer gifted with an imagination, the Minnesota-Ontario lakeland appears to be a bit of transplanted New England hill and mountain country. Quetico-Superior's rugged, pine-covered hills and mountains recall those in Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and eastern New York. The only difference is that in New England the bulk of the valleys or depressions are the sites of busy villages, thriving cities or fertile farms. In Quetico-Superior the valleys are filled with water. They are the lakes, some of them exceeding 250 feet in depth.

* * *

Boundaries of Quetico Park and Superior National Forest meet at the international border. Lake Superior lies less than 80 miles east. Under the proposed program, the international wilderness sanctuary will include not only the two existing preserves but also much of the adjoining area. Fort William and Port Arthur, twin ports, will become chief Canadian entrance points to the new park from the east. Fort Frances, logging and paper-making center across the Rainy River from International Falls, Minn., will become the chief Canadian entrance point from the west.

Duluth is the largest Minnesota city comparatively close to the canoe country. Among the Minnesota points from which canoe trips begin are Winton, Ely, Crane Lake, Grand Marais, International Falls.

Less than 24 hours after leaving Chicago—12 hours from Minneapolis and St. Paul—the canoeist-camper may be encamped on one of Quetico-Superior's forest-bound lakes, 25 miles distant from the closest highway or railroad track, with only an occasional ranger's fire tower and cabin to recall civilization.

Canoeists who have traveled over lakes and rivers throughout the United States and Canada insist that Quetico-Superior excels any other similar section as a picturesque, primitive wilderness, especially adaptable to canoe travel. More than one of my companion guides of yesteryear, seeking greener pastures, has gone afield—to Hudson Bay and beyond—but each has returned to Quetico-Superior with the declaration that it is the most beautiful lake section in their experience.

Quetico Provincial Park and the Superior National Forest were established in 1909 as companion reserves. Administration of Quetico Park is under the Provincial Parks Act of Ontario. The U. S. Forest Service controls the

Photo by Dr. Alvin R. Cahn

A RANGER'S CABIN IN THE QUETICO-SUPERIOR COUNTRY

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Superior National Forest, maintains canoe routes, exercises fire protection. The Minnesota Department of Conservation supervises protection of wildlife.

Rocks of the archean era—such as granites and basalts—compose the wildly tumbled hills and valleys of Quetico-Superior. The vast forests are partly virgin growth. Lakes range from the semialpine type to huge, spider-like bodies of water with numerous bays cutting deeply into the forest depths.

I have seen in my voyages in the area stands of magnificent white pine in which more than one of the trees measured at least five feet in diameter. Some of the gnarled cedars must rank with the oldest of living things.

The country, except for the almost obliterated scars of an occasional extensive forest fire many years before it was patrolled, has changed little since the last half of the nineteenth century, when the Dawson Route, which followed the present northern boundary of Quetico, was the chief trail to the Canadian west.

My own experience ranges back over 15 years, and though the region's popularity among canoeists and campers has increased tremendously in that time, its wilderness character has not been altered except on the American side, where roads designed as fire protection aids have lent a tameness to some of the canoe routes.

* * *

Fish of many popular species, including great northern pike, wall-eyed pike, lake trout, bass and muskellunge, inhabit the lakes. The forests teem with native game, large and small, and birds of all descriptions. Moose and bear are often and easily met, and there are thousands of deer.

Evidences of beaver, their cone-shaped houses and their inevitable dams, are to be met everywhere. A patient and cautious person will experience no difficulty watching them at work. The howl of the wolf often rouses the camper at night, but these wary beasts never are seen and never molest a summer traveler. The great blue heron and the loon are the two outstanding large water birds to be encountered.

Whatever it is that induces a man to go on a canoe trip, it stays with him. The average canoeist-camper spends 50 weeks of each year planning his fortnight's water journey. He pores over his maps, consults fellow voyageurs concerning routes they have traversed, sets a new goal for himself each year.

Today's canoeist ventures into the lakeland in the same spirit and by the same means as did the pioneers. Mr. Modern Voyageur is guided by the same impulse to seek adventure, to live closely to nature. He outfits at a trading post on the fringe of the wilderness, fills his packsacks with food, cooking utensils, clothing, blankets, an axe and a tent. He slips away in his canoe . . . pitches his tent where night finds him . . . cuts his own wood . . . cooks his meals . . . catches fish for food.

Americans traveling in Quetico Park today are required to possess a travel permit, issued by the park rangers. No permits are required of Americans in the Superior National Forest. A Minnesota angler's license is necessary if one fishes.

Among the best known of Quetico's 1,250 lakes are Kahnipiminanikok (Kahnipi), Kashapiwi, Louisa, Mackenzie, Trout, Sturgeon, Quetico, and Beaverhouse. Outstanding in the Superior National Forest are Vermilion, Cacaquabic, Clearwater, Seagull, Gabimichigami, Moose, and Snowbank. Famous international boundary lakes, parts of which are in both reserves, include Lac la Croix, Crooked, Basswood, Birch, Ottertrack, and Saganaga.

* * *

Fire protection facilities on both sides of the border include a network of telephone lines, modern lookout towers manned by staffs of trained rangers, and airplanes. Trucks are used extensively on the Minnesota side to transport men and equipment to the scene of a conflagration. In Quetico, where no roads have been built, planes do this work. Aerial craft is used for scouting on both sides of the border.

Canoe trips as we know them today first were made in the Quetico-Superior country when the two reserves were created in 1909. The movement did not gain much impetus until 1920, when the canoe traffic started to exceed more than a mere handful of pleasure canoes annually. J. C. Russell, M. W. Peterson, and Joe Pluth are the Minnesota pioneers who generally are credited with inaugurating the canoe trip business. Mr. Peterson is active in the outfitting business today at Winton, Minn.

The number of canoes in service in the region today roughly may be estimated at 1,000.

Mining and logging are the two chief industries in the areas adjacent to the Superior National Forest and Quetico Provincial Park. Minnesota's iron mines lie at the Superior Forest's doors. Virginia and Hibbing, key city and village, respectively, of the Mesaba Range, are within an hour's drive of the canoe country. Many of the major canoe routes begin within a stone's throw of the mines of the Vermilion Range at Ely, on the shores of Long Lake.

* * *

Were it not for Minnesota's iron mines, it is possible that the transportation facilities which lead to the canoe country would be lacking. Modern concrete highways, excellent rail and bus service—and good airports—are taken for granted there today.

For centuries the Quetico-Superior country has been the playground for canoeists and campers. The red man journeyed there each summer to fish, hunt, pick berries, harvest wild rice, and enjoy himself long before white men came upon the scene. Folk tales of present-day Chippewa inhabitants reveal such annual migrations.

Primitive pictographs, indelibly painted on granite cliffs, afford visible evidences of these pilgrimages by the first Americans in Junes, Julys, and Augusts of long ago.

The indomitable French and English explorers next left their traces in this region, which is steeped richly in romance. Brule, DuLhut, De la Verendrye, de Noyon, Mackenzie, La Jemeraye are names which stand out boldly in the history of this region.

* * *

They were succeeded by the representatives of the great fur trading companies, explorers in their own right. Here the North West Company, Hudson's Bay Company, American Fur Company, and the X. Y. Company built their forts and traded with the Indians.

The Quetico-Superior country has felt the tread, too, of a Canadian expeditionary army. The Red River Expedition of 1870, consisting of 21 brigades, negotiated the water route from Lake Superior to the present site of Winnipeg in boats and canoes. The engineer, S. J. Dawson, who prepared the water route, was honored later when this route to the Canadian West was identified as the Dawson Route. Over this famous water trail, linking Montreal and Winnipeg, passengers and freight were carried until the Canadian transcontinental railways were constructed.

This, then, is the international area which, it is proposed, is to be preserved as a peace memorial to the Canadians and Americans who served side by side in the World War. Its utility as a primitive area, unlike such regions as may remain in other parts of the nation, fits in with the public policy of the United States. An additional tie between the two countries will be provided.

Photos by R. C. Mueller and Dr. A. R. Cahn

SKY, WATER, AND A CAMPFIRE

Three Views in the Quetico-Superior Country, All Within the Area of the Proposed International Park. At the Left the Author Is Frying Wall-Eyed Pike for Lunch

The committee, created by executive order in 1934, consisted of five members: Sewell T. Tyng of New York, Chairman; Ernest C. Oberholtzer of Ranier, Minn., Executive Secretary, who transmitted the report to the President; Charles S. Kelly of Chicago; Robert Marshall, Chief, Division of Recreations and Lands, U. S. Forest Service; and William Zimmerman, Jr., Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

* * *

Their program is "to preserve intact one of the most historic regions in North America, a portion of the continent as it originally was with its forest, its game, its lakes, and a richly romantic past."

They propose:

1. To keep all lakes and streams, with their islands, rapids, waterfalls, beaches, wooded shores, and other natural features, undisturbed in a natural state.

2. To administer the forests under modern forestry practices for a sustained yield.

3. To manage all game fish, and fur-bearing animals for maximum production.

4. To set up an advisory board or committee made up of biological, forestry, and park officials from both countries to help co-ordinate practices to be agreed upon in a suggested treaty between Canada and the United States.

The committee urges Federal acquisition of privately owned lands within the United States portion of the area, and a joint program of treatment with the Forest Service and the Indian Service, which already control part of the area.

The project has the support of Conservation and Government officials both in the United States and Canada.

Among the New Books

Romance on Tahiti

The Dark River, by Charles Nordhoff and James Norman Hall. Boston: Little, Brown. An Atlantic Monthly Press Book. $2.50.

THE WRITING PARTNERSHIP of Charles Nordhoff and James Norman Hall has produced much strange, adventurous semi-fiction, and pure fiction hardly so strange. To the latter group belongs their latest book, "The Dark River," a story of Tahiti, where they both have lived since 1920.

The Tahiti of "The Dark River" is a paradise. Vivid water, feathery groves, distant waterfalls like spun glass, narrow canyons filled with purple haze and mist-veiled mountains, spotless and substantial homes and rich plantations make the scenic background. The pure-blood Polynesians are dignified and aristocratic. Delicious food grows waiting to be plucked. Life is sweet and mostly merry, and in the capital city of Papeete one can find cosmopolitan civilization if one is looking for that kind of thing.

Their story is more concerned with Europeans than with Polynesians, though two of the important characters, Madame Mauri and her father are descendants of 30 generations of native stock.

From her home on a remote peninsula of Tahiti, Mauri, widow of an American, managed her great estates. With her lived the girl Naia, supposedly her daughter, really the child of an English couple named McLeod whom Mauri had befriended. At the opening of the story Naia had reached marriageable age and was sought by the son of an old Polynesian family. Should Mauri give the girl to a dark suitor or should she tell Naia the truth about her parentage? Possessive affection made the foster-mother hold her tongue. At once a more urgent problem arose in the arrival of young George McLeod, on a sight-seeing trip from England. Should Mauri tell Naia that McLeod was her brother? Still Mauri kept silent.

Then came a further complication. With McLeod had come his friend, Alan Hardie, and young Hardie and Naia fell in love. Again there was a chance for Mauri to disclose the truth and in so doing make the young people happy by revealing their common race. Still she kept silent except to forbid the marriage. In spite of that, with the aid of the British consul they were married.

At this point the most adventurous and idyllic portion of the story begins—a kind of Swiss Family Robinson adventure, placed on the plane of young romance. Because of Mauri's stubborn silence the outcome is a tragedy, with both young lives needlessly sacrificed.

The substantial part of a not too substantial novel is certainly not in the rather adventitious plot, nor in the conventional portrayal of its English characters; nor even in the honeyed description of life at Tahiti. It is rather in the sense of Tahiti's past which permeates the narrative—a past so ancient that English history is that of a parvenu race. Add to that a few boisterous passages like the account of a bus trip from Papeete to Tautira, and you have a piquant combination of the very old and the very new in a single locality.

W. K. R.

Religion and Present-Day Conditions

War and the Christian, by Charles E. Raven. New York: Macmillan. $1.75.

Religion and Public Affairs, edited by Harris Franklin Rall. New York: Macmillan. $2.

EXIGENCIES OF THE TIMES, it seems, of necessity turn the thought of the masses to the problems of war. The excessive barbarity of modern warfare brings up more poignantly than ever the whole problem of the abolition of war and the maintenance of peace among the nations. With this problem the Christian church is especially concerned and it is earnestly searching for an answer to the questions: What are the obligations of the Christian church and the individual Christian to war? What are the citizen's duties to his country; what does he owe mankind in prosecuting warfare? These questions are drawing sharp differences of opinion in Christendom today.

At the Oxford Conference held in the summer of 1937, the attitude of the Christian church toward war was held as of paramount importance. It developed that among the Christian denominations there is likely to be at present no unity of opinion on this perplexing question. All Christians abhor war and deeply deprecate its barbarity. But there is much diversity in the attitude of the Christian church toward this greatest scourge to humanity.

The realization that there is ground for difference of opinion on the subject has prompted Canon Raven to discuss various phases of the problem. And he, too, reaches the inevitable conclusion that what one's attitude should be is wholly an individual problem. While one's position might be beyond his personal choice or control, yet his outlook toward war must be of his own determination. No creed or doctrine, no church or religious denomination could determine one's conscience toward the question, whether or not war is ever justified.

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The author makes clear that the citizen does have obligations toward his country and his community that might impel him to action that personally he thoroughly abhors. And this obligation has a prominent place in the determination of his course. Yet to say that under no circumstance could war be justifiably entered upon is a step beyond the position of a large wing of the Christian church today.

Dr. Raven has reviewed the situation in a manner to stimulate thought without settling the problem. The reader of this volume will find much of interest, although the facts and arguments presented are not unique.

In "Religion and Public Affairs" men prominent in the promotion of the general welfare have written of the problems of the day, to honor the works of that militant churchman and friend of mankind, Bishop Francis John McConnell. It is a literary monument in recognition of long and valuable service for humanity of one whose deep religious convictions have not kept him from practical participation in the great task of bringing about better living conditions for the masses. The purpose is nobly conceived and successfully carried out.

* * *

Harris Franklin Rall writes of Bishop McConnell in a semi-biographical chapter. Heber Blankenhorn, of the National Labor Relations Board, writes of the Bishop's works for the betterment of the conditions of labor. Roger Baldwin discusses the Bishop's relation to the preservation of civil liberty; Abraham Epstein, his work for social security; Samuel Guy Inman, his efforts in improving relations between the United States and Latin America. Other chapters by distinguished authors, "East and West," "The World of Ideas," "The Public Mind," and "Social Change," deal with the Bishop's activities in relation to social conditions in their various phases.

In a comparatively small volume are discussed with intelligence and understanding many of the social problems of the times and the part played by a man of great moral force, of deep convictions, of profound love for humanity, of dauntless courage, in the struggle for a better world. The reader can scarcely fail to be deeply impressed with the tremendous energy and scope of Bishop McConnell's complex activities.

ALBERT F. GILMORE

Carrying On—Two Styles

Spring Always Comes, by Elizabeth Cambridge. London: Jonathan Cape. 7s. 6d. net.

A Cargo of Parrots, by R. Hernekin Baptist. London: Macmillan. 4s. 6d. net. Boston: Little Brown. $1.25.

MISS CAMBRIDGE gives us a family history: not a long, involved chronicle, reaching to the third and fourth generations, but a few years only in the lives of a country vicar, his wife, and their four children. A sudden change of fortune overtakes the family with the passing of the father, and thereafter we follow for a short space the efforts of the remaining characters to adapt themselves to new conditions and careers.

The point that strikes one particularly about these Russells is their normality: they are not ordinary, for they are intellectual, talented, and sensitive; but they are, above all, reasonable people, keeping their emotions firmly under control, and confronting misfortune with a smile that may be a trifle wry, but manifests more of genuine humor and courage. Their lives take conventional, almost humdrum courses, but under the handling of the author they are absorbingly interesting: if the surface of each is comparatively placid, the depths are troubled with thought and conflict, and are lit up for us by bright, revealing dialogue, by flashes of introspection, and illuminating analysis. There is a touch reminiscent of Jane Austen in Miss Cambridge's gift for suggesting, and dramatizing, with restraint, but with unerring realism, the nuances of family relations. It is a book that is well worth reading, refreshing in the sanity of its outlook, its wit, and its fine technique.

Of the two chief characters in Mr. Baptist's short novel, one is a long way from normal, and the other, the hero, is a type altogether out of the common run. He is an East African native, left, by his late master, in charge of a cargo of parrots on board ship. With great fidelity to his trust, he undertakes what is for him the terrifying ordeal of accompanying them from Africa to England; and the story tells of his exepriences on the journey, and of his efforts to protect the parrots against the insane cruelty of the first officer of the boat.

It is a tragedy that depends entirely for its effect upon the character of the hero; and it does not depend in vain. That solitary, dignified, childlike figure, meeting, with uncomplaining and, indeed, unconscious heroism, the demands on its loyalty; voyaging into worlds remote beyond anything he can comprehend, and cast among circumstances to which he has not the faintest clue; yet trusting, imperturbable, and invincibly faithful to his primitive code—that figure, pathetic and grand, dominates the imagination completely. From cover to cover he finds us fascinated, and afterward he still lingers in the memory, crouching stoically on the reeling deck, with his sole companion, the aged black parrot, clinging to his shoulder.

E. F.-B.

Silver-Spoon Recklessness

As Much as I Dare: The Autobiography of Faith Compton Mackenzie. London: Collins. 12s. 6d.

AFTER Mr. Compton Mackenzie enters the narrative, "As Much as I Dare" is a book to lift the heart. Almost as soon as Mr. Mackenzie comes down from Oxford there is a secret marriage, with him and his wife meeting each other as strangers at a party a few hours afterward. Then begins a magnificent story of how to live in the grand manner without any income to speak of.

Scarcely had Mr. Mackenzie—whom his wife calls "Monty"—torn the white tie of the university from his neck than he bought Lady Ham, near Oxford, which became the Plasher's Mead of one of his most celebrated novels. Instead of settling down to shouldering the responsibilities which marriage had thrust upon him, Mr. Mackenzie took to writing poetry and plays, and acquired a second house in Grosvenor Road, London. This was a house rich in strange noises. The rats in the wainscot rivaled Tilling's buses in the backyard. At 6 o'clock every morning every bell in every bus was rung loudly just to make sure that it was in working order.

Presently debts began to press heavily upon the young couple, whereupon Mrs. Mackenzie obtained £400 from her father, and paid the outstanding bills. They then moved from London to their home at Lady Ham, were looked after by local ladies, and had their food "in glasses and tins from Frank Cooper in Oxford, as expensive as could be." They wrote their letters on hand-made paper identical with that used by King Edward VII, and mollified the Oxford tradespeople, naturally disgrutled after the fashion of university shopkeepers at having their accounts completely paid up, by running into debt once more.

Monty still wrote sonnets and novels which no one would publish. After two or three years they found themselves expecting to become parents, a prospect that naturally led them to reconsider their financial position in a serious temper. In consequence, they took, near Gunwalloe on the Hayle estuary in Cornwall, "a large, square, Georgian house surrounded by trees, with an acre of walled garden, a rookery, 10 bedrooms, and a cellar like a Gothic crypt."

This Odyssey of lighthearted extravagance, of course, came out all right in the end. For Mr. Mackenzie later wrote some of the most popular novels of the twentieth century; and both he and his wife had wealthy parents.

The first half of Mrs. Mackenzie's book is certainly not the least interesting part of it. Her father, Edward Stone, was a master at Eton who established a successful preparatory school at Broadstairs, and one of her brothers is Christopher Stone, known to millions of radio listeners. Mrs. Mackenzie herself went on the stage as a young girl, and her picture of backstage life is very well done, especially the chapter dealing with Sir Charles Hawtrey. The book ends in the Isle of Capri—in those golden summer days just before the war, when Monty was writing "Guy and Pauline" in surroundings that Mrs. Mackenzie considers the most idyllic of her life, which has been spent in very pleasant places.

The Book Window

A Glimpse at Some of the Season's New Titles

Who's Who in New England, compiled and edited under the direction of Albert Nelson Marquis (Chicago: A. N. Marquis Co.). Third edition of a valuable reference book, issued by the publishers of "Who's Who in America" and containing biographical sketches of 12,445 prominent citizens of the New England states.

The Thought-Reading Machine, by André Maurois (Harper, $2). The author of "Ariel" pokes fun at American college faculties in a story strung loosely on an invention which is supposed to record unspoken thoughts. Witty, but hardly up to "Les Silences du Colonel Bramble."

1938 Essay Annual, edited by Erich A. Walker (Appleton-Century, $2). Latest edition of a yearly collection culled from American periodicals.

Towns and People of Modern Poland, by Robert Medill McBride (McBride, $3). A full-length portrait of the new republic.

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Now a Possible Revival Is Seen for St. Helena—A London Letter

St. Helena, by Philip Gosse. London: Cassell. 15s.
Searchlight on Spain, by the Duchess of Atholl. London: Penguin. 6d.
Civil War in Spain, by Frank Jellinek. London: Gollancz. 8s. 6d.

London

TWELVE HUNDRED MILES from the nearest mainland and lying in the tropics between the Cape of Good Hope and the extreme western point of Africa is an island once intensely known to history and now—if there were any justice—virtually the property of stamp collectors all over the world. For St. Helena makes a good deal more out of philatelists than out of the monthly liners which unload their tourists for a drive to the house where Napoleon was a prisoner. Whether other countries float loans, St. Helena and its neighbor Ascension issue stamps. It is a speculative business. In 1923, for example, the island's revenues were seriously damaged by the underselling of a new issue; and were revived to a spectacular extent in 1934, not because of the new customs duties—which had a depressing effect upon the already poverty-stricken islanders—but by a shrewd piece of philatelics, if that is the word, which celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of the transfer of the island from the East India Company to the direct rule of the British crown.

* * *

Though the celebration paid the islanders hands down, it was the celebration of the first of two disasters which radically changed conditions in St. Helena. For the place had always been an economic curiosity. The company had spent a small fortune there and had got little in return; but the British Government when it took over had not the open-handed quixotry of a private company. The second blow fell with the opening of the Suez Canal, when traffic to India abandoned the Atlantic route for the Mediterranean. One can only say that, inured to a history of hunger—which perhaps accounts for the islanders' extravagant view of the appetite of Napoleon—the little population of 3,000 mixed English, Dutch, Portuguese, and Negro people preserved their cheerfulness, their courage, and their noted intelligence. They are one more example, if one is needed amid the more dramatic horrors of our present world, that there are almost no conditions, however bad, to which human beings cannot adapt themselves.

Mr. Philip Gosse has written a most agreeable anecdotal history of the island and a study of its natural beauties. Its parlous economics is an example in miniature of the bad distribution of property in more complex societies. The island has always had a strong prisoner tradition. The prisoners were, of course, political. No criminal element seems to have settled there to upset the good behavior of the inhabitants. Lopez, a Portuguese prisoner of the famous Afonso de Albuquerque, was the first inhabitant, a wretch who lived alone in a cave for many years. Runaway slaves came. The Dutch followed the English, the English took the island back from the Dutch. Now the traveler among the breakneck mountains will discover small white farms like the farms of Wales, with names like Mount Pleasant, Fairyland, Lemon Grove, Rose Cottage, and Virgin Hall.

What is the future of St. Helena? Mr. Gosse suggests that with the change in English Mediterranean policy and the possible eclipse of the island's old enemy the Suez Canal in time of war, St. Helena may become once more an important point in naval and air strategy as well as trade. He does not explore this question far. He is an entertaining historian-traveler with no ax to grind. I warmly recommend him.

And now for the axes. "Searchlight on Spain" and "Civil War in Spain" are both pretty thorough studies of the Spanish civil war from a standpoint completely hostile to the rebels. The Duchess of Atholl's book is very effective propaganda, extremely well documented and without any emotional overemphasis. She is, of ocurse, opposed to the nonintervention policy on the well-known grounds. The dilemma of the interested powers grows as the war increases the price without increasing the early prospect of victory for the Fascist states. There is no question that things are far from normal in the Franco territory, either in social life or in military politics, where the Italians seem to be getting themselves into the same unpopular position that Napoleon's French troops were in over 100 years ago. The Germans, by most reports, are lying low and promise to be the longer stayers.

Now that international law has broken down and agreements mean nothing — more Italian and German troops and material went in precisely at the date of the recent Anglo-Italian agreement, with the contradictory aims of making short work of the war and of making the agreement work—no one knows how near or far the war risk is. But the inescapable fact is that the threat of air warfare over the perfect target of the English glass house has paralyzed traditional English policies based on the sea. Moreover, the English Government has obviously considered peace in Palestine and the safety of the Haifa petroleum line more urgent than the freedom of the Straits of Gibraltar.

* * *

Mr. Jellinek is more elaborate, less clear in his presentation than the Duchess of Atholl, and his every step is clogged by Communist dogma. He is mainly concerned with the internal situation and the economic background of the war, and about the latter he is distinctly illuminating. He has not, however, known how to sort out his material. Chronologically it is a muddle; and no one who is not pretty familiar with the detail of Spanish politics will be able to make head or tail of him. Like most Communist writers, he is either blind or disingenuous to a degree, and caught up in the latest convolutions of the now notorious party casuistry. It is, for example, Pecksniffian to talk of Spain being ready merely for "the bourgeois revolution" like the Cromwellian one in England, for though this may be so, the refusal of Russia to side with the revolutionary parties was due not to this but to the international situation and to the Franco-Soviet pact in particular. The book contains some good, sharp portraits of many of the principal figures on both sides.

V. S. PRITCHETT

Drawing by Charles Child for "Johnny Pye and the Fool-Killer"

More Folklore From Mr. Benét

Johnny Pye and the Fool-Killer, by Stephen Vincent Benét. Weston, Vt.: The Countryman Press. $3.50.

THIS WELL-PRINTED and illustrated, limited edition of one of Mr. Benét's previously published stories will be welcomed by admirers and collectors of the author's writings. Vrest Orton, the publisher of the Countryman Press, deserves support for the work he is doing in rescuing fine work from the more ephemeral medium of magazines. Last year it was he who published in similar format Mr. Benét's classic folk tale, "The Devil and Daniel Webster." Like its predecessor, "Johnny Pye and the Fool-Killer" is another of the author's ventures into the literature of folklore.

Recently Mr. Benét published a collection of his stories in a volume entitled "13 o'Clock: Stories of Several Worlds," in which were republished "The Devil and Daniel Webster" and "Daniel Webster and the Sea Serpent." "Johnny Pye and the Fool-Killer" might well have been included with this group. It is interesting to compare the treatment in each of these tales and see how elastic Mr. Benét has made the old form. One would like to believe "Johnny Pye" was his first venture, for it is the least interesting and shows more the hand of the novice than the two previously published. A distinct savor of sophistication has crept in, which, permissible in the tale of Webster and the Sea Serpent, from its very nature, seems unseasoned to the simplicity and directness of this legend of the modern Everyman.

The philosophy of the tale is as old as folklore itself; its text is that of Ecclesiastes, "Vanity of vanities, all is vanity." It is the narrative of a modern Everyman and his journey through the world, seeking ever to escape the so-called King of Terrors, until at length he discovers it to be a blessing and to be besought as an end. One need not agree with the philosophy to enjoy the author's simple, natural telling of the tale, and his witty, satirical attacks upon certain phases of modern life; his telling character portrayals of modern, social types.

If one objected to Mr. Benét's treatment of the theme it would be on the ground of sketchiness. The theme is one too vast in philosophical import to compress in the necessarily short compass of the folk tale. For an adequate treatment it would need the riches and wisdom of a mind like Goethe and the canvas of a "Faust" or "Wilhelm Meister." Still we can be grateful to Mr. Benét for his venture in grafting new material to an old stock. He has not, however, given us another "Devil and Daniel Webster."

Penology in Britain

Crime and the Community, by Leo Page. London: Faber & Faber. 12s. 6d. net.
The Prisoner Speaks, by H. W. Wicks. London: Jarrolds. 10s. 6d. net.

THERE IS MUCH expert and specialized work done in Great Britain in these days on penology. This accounts for the spate of books on the subject. The general public is at least encouraged to form an opinion upon the problem which formerly made little claim upon its attention.

Such books are, for the most part, written either by those who, having free access to prisons and institutions in connection with them, are familiar with their conditions, or by those who have served a prison sentence.

Two books recently published are examples of the two classes. "Crime and the Community" is a valuable analysis of the British penal system and its effects upon the character and subsequent conduct of those who experience it. "The Prisoner Speaks" gives an account of what prison feels like to an educated man who undergoes a year's confinement in a local prison for a crime of which—he asserts—he is not guilty.

Mr. Page's volume may well be used as a textbook by students of penal affairs. Mr. Page believes that a distinction between morality and law is essential to a proper understanding of the uses of punishment. Failure to distinguish between the two he regards as responsible for much that is confused both in the public attitude to crime and in penal administration. Penal sentences, he contends, should have as their purpose social security only.

"The Prisoner Speaks" supplies firsthand evidence of the misery and degradation of derelicts who — sometimes more sinned against than sinning—have become victims of a social system too difficult for them.

The need for a greater understanding of human frailty and of the method of dealing with it, advocated so reasonably by Mr. Page, is borne out by Mr. Wicks's picture of a year spent in prison.

Mr. MacDonell's Scotland

My Scotland, by A. G. MacDonell. New York: Funk & Wagnalls. $2.50.

SONGS HAVE CARRIED around the world the glories of Scotland's heather and its weather and its sea. In other words, the poets have been busy. But let it not be forgotten that the critics have not been idle. They have had much to say about the eviction of crofters in the ancient days and the loss of trade and industry in the modern.

They have still more to say, and in the work Mr. MacDonell takes a hand. His habit of introspection makes him cynical. Although he struggles hard, he can find nothing quite right north of the Tweed. Even the Highland games. They have changed radically, changed to conform to the new age, the only authentic relic left being the skirl of the bagpipes. In this one wonders whether the real fault lies in the games or in the new age.

Emigration has carried the "flowers of the forest" to new lands. Therefore Mr. MacDonell concludes that the "race in Scotland is dying." What to do about it? Mr. MacDonell sees but one hope and that is to join the rising tide of nationalism. The poets, he says, have done so, and the masses ultimately follow the poets. So Mr. MacDonell, whether or no he intends it, winds up on a note of propaganda, a note which comes curiously at the end of a dirge.

Mr. MacDonell's chief aim was to write down what he thought about his own country. As long as he regards his view as that of an individual only, no one will find much reason to take issue with him.

W. W. C.

"Lost Atlantis," by James Bramwell, the English edition of which (Cobden-Sanderson) was reviewed in these columns on Oct. 13, 1937, has been published in America by Harper.

E. H. Young's novel, "Celia" (Cape), reviewed in these columns on Dec. 15, 1537, is now published in America by Harcourt Brace.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

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Rock Gardening With an Alpinist

By AYMON CORREVON

The writer of the following article works with his father and grandfather in the world-famous alpine gardens, Floraire, at Chêne-bourg, Geneva, Switzerland. His grandfather founded these gardens almost half a century ago, and still participates actively in the development and acclimatization at lower altitudes of alpine flowers which has been his absorbing interest for a lifetime.

FRIENDS WRITE from all parts of the world, asking my grandfather how to build rock gardens. Of course, the best way is to become an Alpinist and collect one's own flowers. In that case, each plant in the garden will recall the excursion which produced it, will return memories of the beautiful site of its original home, of the difficulties overcome in cultivating the plant, and of ultimate success. Every trip is likely to add many specimens to one's collection.

Those who love mountain flowers, even if they are not so fortunate as to be Alpinists, may still make for themselves pleasing rock gardens. They may discover in their own gardens some corner which will naturally suggest itself for this purpose, needing only slight improvement by judicious arrangement of stones. An artistic garden of this kind is well balanced by correct planting, each specimen supplementing the others, without the antagonism which so often becomes apparent in the first efforts of novices. Nothing can seem more artificial than some of the rockeries inadequately planned.

There has been much discussion in recent years whether sloping or flat grounds are preferable for rock gardens. Personally, I prefer slopes, especially for large gardens. An Alpine site usually is composed of slopes, and nature is here our best guide. Several superimposed banks give relief to the eye, enabling one to grow flowers of contrasting colors with agreeable effect.

But nature sometimes is chaotic. Shall we copy her disorderliness, heaping up stones and observing no rules? I dare say that even the most beautiful Alpine spot would fail to enchant, if it were transferred identically to a private garden. One would need the whole surrounding view to maintain such a garden properly. In a smaller place, the background is important, making or marring the garden. If not already existing, evergreen shrubs of not too formal shapes should be selected for background, such as Cedrus deodora, crytomeria, Juniperus, Yews, etc.

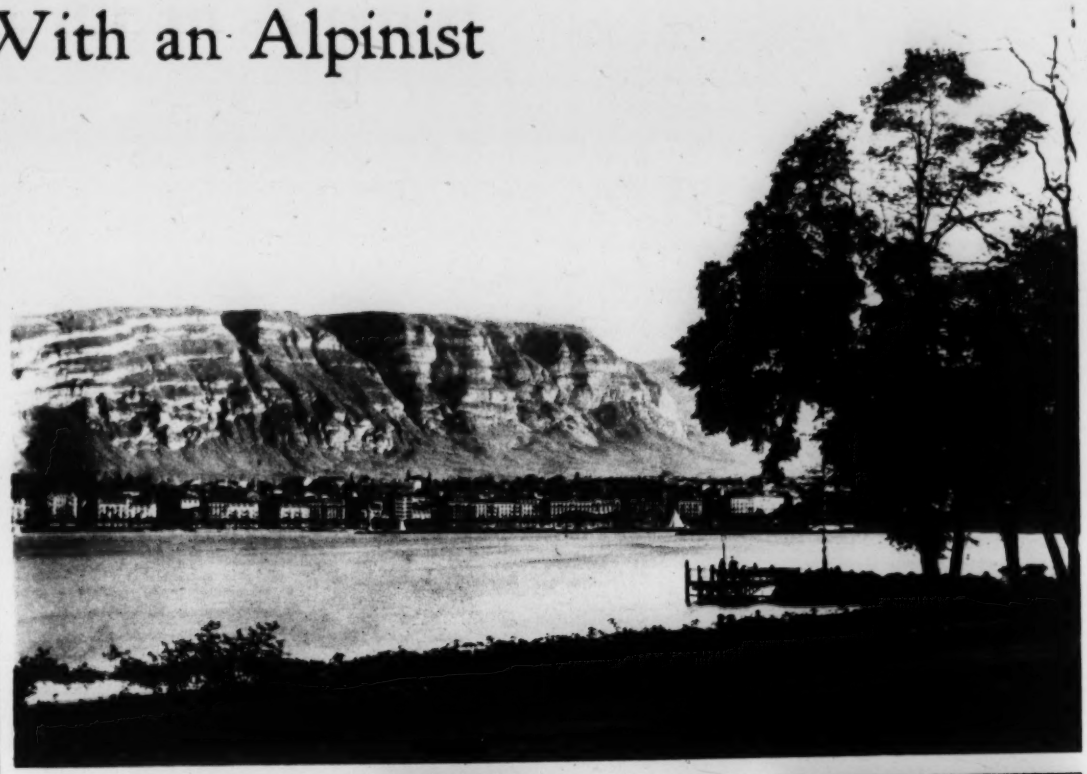
For myself, I also deplore the method of imitating nature by attempting to reconstruct in miniature a summit or range of some particular mountains, as children do with sand on the seashore. The best way is to make a synthesis of nature, respecting geological formations and creating a proper Alpine character. An irregular pond, a streamlet, or a small cascade adds life, increases the charm, and allows the gardener to grow some attractive bog plants, such as Primula rosea, P. Japonica, Caltha Palustrist.

The actual construction of the garden should be governed by the climate. Remember not to prepare an acid soil if you can obtain only such plants as dislike acidity. The construction also depends upon the kind of stones available, and, in a wet district, good drainage is essential. Sedimentary rocks, when not friable, are quite desirable. They often present picturesque horizontal stratifications, crevices, and water channels.

I now come to the important and most personal point: planting. Will you have a beautiful rock garden, or do you wish to make a collection of rare plants? They cannot be mixed, without interfering on the one hand with aesthetic arrangements, or on the other with cultivation. One must choose.

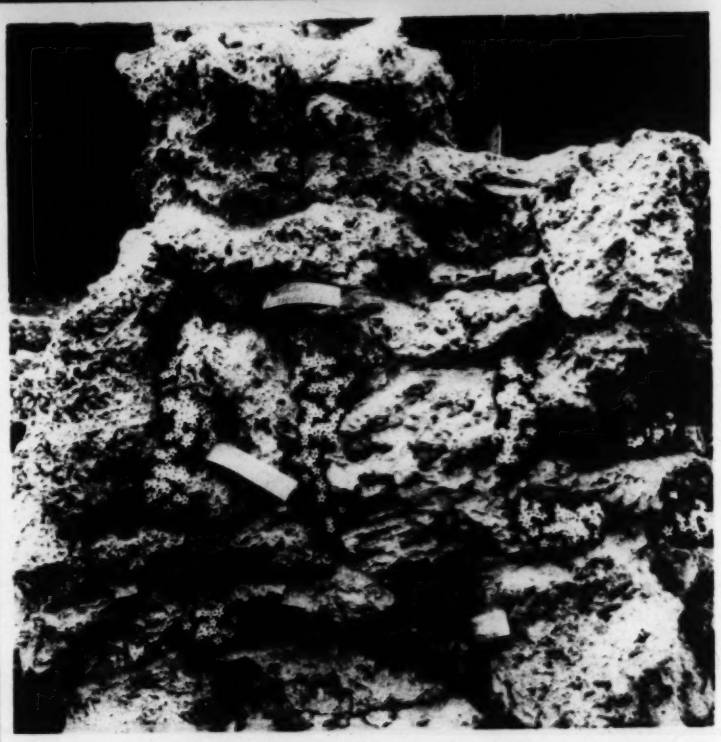
However, as my grandfather learned many years ago, it is not in one rock garden that one can hope to keep all the Alpine treasures of various altitudes, and flowers from all the continents. A special place must be arranged for some flowers, either in an Alpine house, or in a small rockery where no artistic layout is attempted, attention being paid strictly to the requirements of fragile varieties.

If you intend to build your rock garden in the place where you spend only a few weeks each year, you want plants that bloom at the same time and at the time when you are present. Large patches of the same variety, in such gardens, give a better effect than the scattered impressions of isolated specimens. But if you live with your garden all the year, it is important to have a smiling aspect for as much of the time as possible. Therefore, care should be taken in selecting varieties which are attractive even when not in flower, such as the green carpets of Aubrietias, encrusted Saxifrages, carpets of gray or vivid green Achilleas, silvery, needle-leafed clumps of Dianthus, and the like. A few shrubs, in such gardens, will break monotonous lines and enrich the whole picture.



Aymon Correvon Photos

Mount Salève, Near Geneva, Shows the Formation of Geological Stratifications Which Experts Attempt to Reproduce in the Building of Rockeries. At the Right Is a Rockery of Tufa, at "Floraire," Specially Intended for Rare Plants, Showing Androsace Hirtella in Crevices. Below Is an Unplanted Rockery, With Numbers to Correspond to the Planting Proposed by Mr. Correvon for Such a Garden



I suggest the following list of plants for a typical rock garden, to be placed according to the numbers indicated in the photograph above for alternate color, long flowering, and ease of culture:

1, Aster alpinus, with its large violet daisy flowers; 2, the very dwarf Lychnis alpina, with its carmine heads; 3, the creeping, yellow-flowered Hyericum repens, nice green foliage; 4, Viola florariensis, long-flowering time, lavender-blue; 5, Geum Heldrechii, with bright orange flowers; 6, silvery rosettes and white panicles of Saxifraga cochlearis; 7, The large-flowered rock pink, Dianthus Roysii; 8, masses of small blue bells of Lithospermum graminifolium; 9, Papaver alpinum vars. are pretty flowers on frail stems; 10, Linum campanulatum, with its bright yellow flowers; 11, a late flowering, with bright carmine flowers, is Silene Schafta; 12, the summer blue cups of Campanula turbinata; 13, Saponaria ocymoides gives masses of pink flowers; 14, green carpets and yellow flowers, Androsace vitaliana; 15, Erinus alpinus is a very dwarf evergreen, with carmine-purple flowers; 16, Genista radiata, evergreen shrub and yellow flowers; 17, a mass of blue flowers hide entirely the foliage of Campanula garganica; 18, Leontopodium alpinum; the Edelweiss is not of difficult culture, when lime is contained in the soil; 19, the purple bells of Edraianthus graminifolius are fit for this place; 20, Gypsophila rosea bears numerous tiny pink flowers; 21, Iberis saxatilis makes carpets of white flowers; 22, the bright yellow Alyssum saxatile compactum is a ray of sun during the dull days; 23, a good plant, late flowering, little known is Veronica spictata nana, with its beautiful blue spikes; 24, Aethionema schistosum has pink spikes and is native of Asia Minor.

Crushed Ice to Order

New uses for and novel ways of selling ice are evidence of the determined effort this industry is making to find a way back to a place of importance in the homes of housewives.

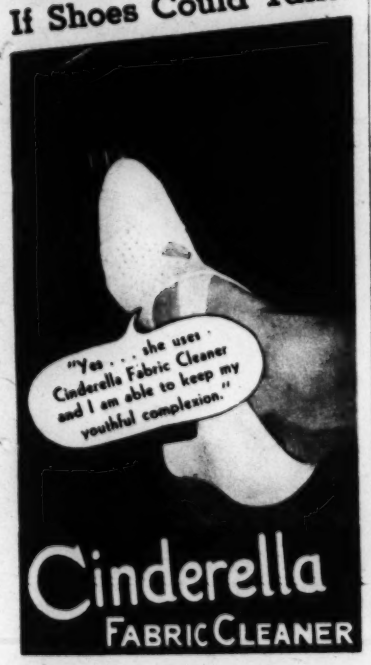
The streamlined ice delivery truck has replaced the old truck "house on wheels"; its operator, likely as not, will walk into the customer's home carrying a demonstration ice cream freezer along with his refrigerator load.

Southern companies began the program early with ice crushers on the backs of trucks, for more suitable delivery to commercial users. Even more novel was the stunt of a New Orleans plant, which began, recently, to deliver crushed ice in three grades, in paper sacks, on the housewife's telephoned order. This "bag of ice," weighing approximately 12 pounds, sells for 10 cents a sack.

The first, or finest grade, is for making frappés, etc.; a coarser grade is portioned out for making ice cream in freezers; while the third grade, with chunks "about the size of hickory nuts," is advertised for use in cold drinks and beverages.

Thus, this company hopes to encourage the busy housewife, when she is ready for the task of pounding the burlap bag with the hammer, to turn to the telephone instead, and have her ice delivered to her on short notice, in usable form.

If Shoes Could Talk!



Cinderella
FABRIC CLEANER

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. . Twelve Good Men . .

(Continued from Page 2)

done four years for larceny and shied away from causing such distress to a fellow being.

This case pointed up an evil existing in many states: The foreman is chosen or designated at the beginning of the trial, making him a marked man to those seeking to influence the verdict. In Kansas, for opposite instance, the jury chooses its foreman after it receives commitment of the case.

Legal qualification requirements for juries, varying in the 48 states, add up to a huge joke at the expense of society. Twenty-four states require the juror to possess "good moral character" or "one or more of the qualities of good moral character"! Thirty states, that the juror be "generally reputed to be intelligent." Eighteen states ask no positive qualities at all, but specify, more or less, against a person with a criminal record. Some say that he must be "not an idiot." Some states exempt World War veterans if honorably discharged after nine months' service. If dishonorably discharged, they can become jurors!

* * *

Men of learned professions—doctors, lawyers, and teachers—are usually exempt by statute or get off by custom. No wonder the report says: "By the time the higher type get excused, one out of three or four capable jurors remain. Our methods of selection blow away the wheat and save the chaff."

The panels from which juries are chosen are commonly made up of names drawn by lot from voters' registration lists, tax books, or even telephone directories. This proceeding is designed to insure impartiality of choice, but it offers no guarantee of the fitness to serve of any juror so drawn. In some instances politics enters into the selections, as in Berks County, Pennsylvania, where the panel is "nominated" by the big party bosses: one Republican, one Democrat. The Commission believes that a fundamental reform—procuring of good jury timber—can be brought about by pre-examination of names for fitness by a semi-judicial, semi-citizens' board. In Los Angeles, such a board has been established.

After that comes the reform of the business of challenging prospective jurors. Attorneys have a certain number of peremptory challenges—varying in the various states—whereby they can dismiss jurors without revealing any reason. Aside from this, they can ask the judge to dismiss any prospective juror whom they can cajole or bluff into admitting that he has set ideas about the case in hand. Naturally, the common result is a battle between contending attorneys, each trying to seat jurors sympathetic to his own argument. Actual fitness to serve becomes a secondary consideration.

* * *

Instead of this scandalous lawyers' game, the Commission would have the judge provided with a brief on each summoned citizen, procured by investigators who cannot know on what case he will serve. Secondly, it would have the reasonableness of all challenges ruled on by the judge. The right of peremptory challenge would be eliminated.

After an improved method of selecting juries, two final reforms are recommended. Bewildered by the inconsistency and even brutality of the law in fixing punishments, jurors frequently return arbitrary verdicts of not guilty or guilty in lesser degree than proved. If all states had the indeterminate sentence law now being tried by California, without minimum and maximum, leaving length of punishment to decision of an expert penal board according to merit, juries would bring in more honest convictions.

The last reform—which alone had wide discussion prior to the Ruth Commission's work—would authorize a "majority verdict" of ten or nine jurors. This is being tried now in a few places in civil cases. It saves many hung juries and consequent retrial costs and time. It enables the jury to get past one or two stubborn members, and makes "fixing" harder, since at least three jurors instead of one must be reached.

Americans are not purposely careless about a matter which touches us so closely as the administration of justice. But they have been at a loss to know how reforms can be made. The Ruth Commission's report gives a layman's-language picture of the abuses that exist, and the common-sense ways to correct them.

Mr. Chet Keyes and his coworkers have laid the problem out so that you in your county and state and I in mine and every voter in his can take hold of it. American justice will be just what the American public demands—and deserves.

Robert Kroll Photo

CIVIL COURTHOUSE IN ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

. . Return to Monterey

(Continued from Page 3)

that Carnegie funds will make possible some studies in Monterey, while additional money from the WPA is being devoted to research into its history.

Among the more disinterested enthusiasts for a greater appreciation of Monterey's historic significance, as well as its attractions, have been Mrs. Laura Bride Powers, who has written two books about the place; and George A. Applegarth, San Francisco architect, who has made many photographs of the historic buildings in the town, and has projected plans for the restoration of some of them, as well as for a complete reconstruction of the old plaza. The California Park Commission has been interested in all of these undertakings for the preservation and appreciation of the historic places. Only recently it has taken over from the United States Treasury Department the old Monterey Customs House, which was the center of administration in California as early as 1814, while it was still under Spanish rule.

Adobe was the building material of those early days, and not only the Customs House, but nearly fifty other buildings now stand as sun-baked monuments to a day and a civilization that is past. Even a moderate-sized adobe house of the period now is priced for private sale at something like $50,000. The town, in addition to the Customs House, contains the first theater in California, the first brick house, a building occupied by Robert Louis Stevenson for some time, an old whaling station, a church erected at the Spanish Presidio, or military post, in 1770; a "bull and bear pit," where contests were held between those animals; one of the first hotel inns in the West, the first post office in the area, some fine examples of the so-called "Monterey style" of domestic architecture, the place where the first newspaper in California was published, and various other points of interest.

The sardine fishing industry is the chief element in Monterey's present economic life, and the waterfront is as great an attraction as any now offered by the town. But the peninsula beyond and the valley to the east produce some choice fruits, particularly artichokes and pears, which often are shipped through Monterey.

Local chamber of commerce literature declares that the best clubs of London provide a steady demand for these products of the area, and that the gourmet who orders a pear salad in Simpson's, on the Strand, or at any of the better cafés of Paris, is pretty likely to find himself confronted by a Carmel-Monterey pear. Cattle raising, poultry, dairying, truck gardening, and fine flower and shrub nurseries give a sound variety to the Monterey economy.

Tourists visit Monterey at all times of the year, and the scenic 17-mile drive around the peninsula is one of those rated attractions that really is as fine as it is said to be. Luxurious homes set along the shores in some portions, with fine golf courses and hotels and excellent beaches near at hand, all add charm to a scene that is naturally beautiful and quite unspoiled. It is far enough from the large cities so that there is no overcrowding, and one of the most dependable varieties of sunshine bathes the daylight landscape. It is quite an experience, also, to hear real seals barking and see them climbing upon the rocks offshore. Not one ringmaster in sight to make them balance balls on their noses!

But there is no occasion to praise Monterey, Carmel, and the peninsula, or even to describe it fully. Visitors have done that. Robert Louis Stevenson did it, Richard Henry Dana, Charles Warren Stoddard, Gertrude Atherton, Mary Austin, Bayard Taylor, George Sterling, Gouverneur Morris—they all did it. So did Mrs. Powers, and Sydney A. Clarke, in writing of California. It is one of the few places where people go to live who can choose from the entire world the one place which they prefer. Its natural beauty and advantages, and its historical tradition will stay with it, whether the California state capital is moved there or not, and whether the town of Monterey is restored on old Spanish lines or not. The sun will shine on, the blue Pacific will grow creamy on the red rocks, and breezes will sigh through the Monterey cyresses.

Beyond Reach of Hook

One of the hardest "plowing under" tasks ever attempted is now in operation off the Irish coast. Transatlantic cables are being buried in the ocean floor to protect them from the fishermen's drags. A specially designed plow and the world's longest chain are being used. Nickel steel keeps the 4,200 foot chain from breaking of its own weight, and to prevent the 12,500 links from tangling and kinking, each link has been forged with a special crossbar.

"Atom-Buster"

Financed in part by a $36,000 grant of the Rockefeller Foundation, construction of the University of Minnesota's "atom-buster" is nearing completion. The electrically welded tank is 36 feet high and 18 feet in diameter, and will rank as one of the largest in size and voltage now under construction in the country.

The walls of the prefabricated steel tank are 1¼ inches thick, and will endure a pressure of 100 pounds per square inch. Air is forced into the tank to give the needed insulation, and scientists make their observations through tubes and mirrors in a special insulated room.

Under operation, electricity is "poured" onto a moving belt and carried to the top of the tank, where it is hurled downward through a 21-foot porcelain tube at a speed of 10,000 miles a second. The force of the bombardment creates a new radioactive element, which is extremely useful for scientific research in plant and animal life.

Dr. John T. Tate, Dean of the Arts College, will supervise research projects with the machine. Dr. J. H. Williams of the Physics Department is working with Dr. L. H. Rumbaugh in designing the unique structure.

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City of Caliphs

NEW STREET, main thoroughfare of modern Bagdad, is the work of the English. Having compensated the property owners adequately, the new overlords of Mesopotamia drove heavy tanks straight through the middle of the section along the Tigris. They split Bagdad wide open, as you might say, but the result was a broad, straight avenue of benefit to everybody. It was probably the first such street the city of the Caliphs, or any similar one in all Arabia, had known for 1,000 years, and much did the natives marvel.

* * *

Now along Bagdad's New Street you find up-to-date hotels, English shops, the largest bookstore in the Near East, modern movies, and the office of Messrs. Thom. Cook & Son, Limited. But all that does not mean that the ancient city by the Tigris has been robbed of the fascination of its age and maturity.

Turn from New Street almost anywhere along its modernized mile and you enter a road to yesterday. In 20 strides you are in a maze of twisting alleys and lanes usually canopied overhead and full of tiny native shops, little cafés, with their Arab patrons squatted reflectively within; heavy-laden donkeys and camels, and an occasional rider bestride a splendid Arabian stallion. Everything is a blend of the Near East, culturally as far removed from the modernism just around the corner as are Amritsar and Fez.

Some of the old houses cast their shadows over the homes of the merchant princes of Bagdad when Ali Baba found the robbers' gold and immersed the Forty Thieves in the oil-filled jars. Curiously carved wooden balconies, bay windows and arched doorways are unchanged, likewise the cozy interior courts, perhaps shaded by a couple of palms or some orange trees.

* * *

Sometimes there is a terrace overlooking the river, whence you command a view of the city of the Caliphs as it looked in the time of their dominance. Mosque and minaret and palace tower gleam in the blaze of the midday sun or swim lightly in the pale glow of the desert moon.

In such a place it is the path of least resistance to let your fancy embark upon its farthest flights that you may re-create the famed Bagdad of the Arabian Nights. And although today's Bagdad may not altogether approximate the city of Scheherazade, Haroun el Raschid, Richard Burton, and Chu Chin-chow, it still reminds one of fascination and allure in unforgettable measure.

M. T. G.

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HAMPTON COURT PALACE COMBINES RENAISSANCE AND TUDOR BEAUTIES

Changes at Hampton Court

OF ALL THE SHOW PLACES of England, Hampton Court is probably the best liked. It has every possible charm—a beautiful situation on the Thames, admirably kept gardens, and a combination of architectural styles (it was begun by Cardinal Wolsey and finished by Sir Christopher Wren), which blend together to form a single unit unmatched elsewhere in Europe.

To see it in the May sunshine, its mellow bricks gaining additional warmth from the gaiety of the flower beds, is to realize how noble was the gift that the Cardinal bestowed upon Henry VIII, how sensible was Dutch William to employ Wren to extend it, and how fortunate England to have been spared the wars and revolutions which destroyed so many no less wonderful places on the continent of Europe.

* * *

It is still a royal palace, though long since unoccupied. Its contents, pictures, tapestries, and furniture belong to the King, and are open to public inspection. Its upkeep is part of the manifold duties of that maid-of-all-work of Government Departments, His Majesty's Office of Works, which has recently completed certain structural alterations to the Palace, which greatly improve it.

The first of these changes—made possible by the generosity of an anonymous donor—is the alteration of an old-fashioned, unsightly, central-heating system. With the radiators removed from the State Rooms of the Wren portion of the Palace, it is now easy to appreciate the magnificent proportions of the long series of apartments, which have been thoroughly cleaned and redecorated.

The pictures—many of which were originally bought by Charles I and were sold after his execution—have been rehung under the supervision of Sir Kenneth Clark, Director of the National Gallery and Surveyor of the King's Pictures. To most visitors the rearrangement will be in the nature of a revelation. The collection is a large one, but in the past it was hung with little regard to merit, while today the best paintings are placed in positions where they can be most easily appreciated. The numerous works by Venetian masters are particularly impressive—notably two portraits by Tintoretto, a magnificent Titian, a first-class Bassano, two well-known Rembrandts, and a splendid Brueghel.

All the furniture has been carefully overhauled before being re-exhibited. It is perhaps worth pointing out that the bed in the bedroom of William III is the one bought for him from Lord Jersey when this part of the Palace was built (not every English monarch has slept in a secondhand bed, however magnificent). The long-case clock of pollard elm, made by the great English clockmaker, Daniel Quare, still stands in the corner where it was placed on its arrival from the workshop.

* * *

Sir Philip Sassoon, First Commissioner of Works, announces certain changes in the Hampton Court gardens. The rose garden near the Tilt Yard has been laid out in a more formal manner, and now contains many interesting tall-growing species of roses, as well as numbers of old-fashioned ones. Visitors will now be able to pass along grass walks bordered by roses of every description. The roses are being carefully labeled and include not only the most modern of hybrid tea roses, but the Eglantine, the Damask, Bourbon, and Gallica, as well as many types as interesting in fruit in the autumn as in flower in June and July.

The charming Knott garden has been made brighter by the addition of pinks, alyssum, auriculas, and thrift. There are still the old-fashioned herbs, such as thyme, rosemary, sage, lavender, and marjoram. The intricate pattern of the various scrolls has been clearly defined. What with improvement both outside and inside the Palace, Hampton Court should this summer be a more popular place of pilgrimage than ever. It is hoped to undertake similar structural alterations in the earlier parts of the building in due course.

FRANK DAVIS

THE BEDCHAMBER OF KING WILLIAM III

The Furniture Shown, Including the Long-Case Clock in the Corner Made by Daniel Quare, Has Been in the Room Since It Was Furnished for the King. The Bed and Its Hangings Were Purchased From the Earl of Jersey

Kiplingiana

A RETIRED ADMIRAL disclosed recently that Rudyard Kipling foresaw the loss of a rich sea lore due to the development of aviation, says an Associated Press Dispatch.

"I wonder what will remain over a few hundred years hence when travel may be almost altogether by air," the famous author wrote Admiral Lloyd H. Chandler, son of a Navy Secretary in the President Arthur Administration. Admiral Chandler recently gave the Library of Congress his 295-volume Kipling study, including the correspondence with the author.

* * *

Admiral Chandler labored 10 years in his Washington home and in libraries through the East, tracing down the sources of Kipling's quotations, the first publication of his 1,800-odd works in prose and verse, and bits of Kiplingiana, before he met his literary favorite in London. Chandler had commanded America's first experimental fleet of torpedo boats, and the two compared notes on the early tactical problems of attack with these tiny vessels.

Although Kipling himself referred to Chandler as a "bibliographer," and wrote he felt "inclined to apologize for the trouble I must have given those who have interested themselves in the bibliography of my works," the Admiral disclaims the title.

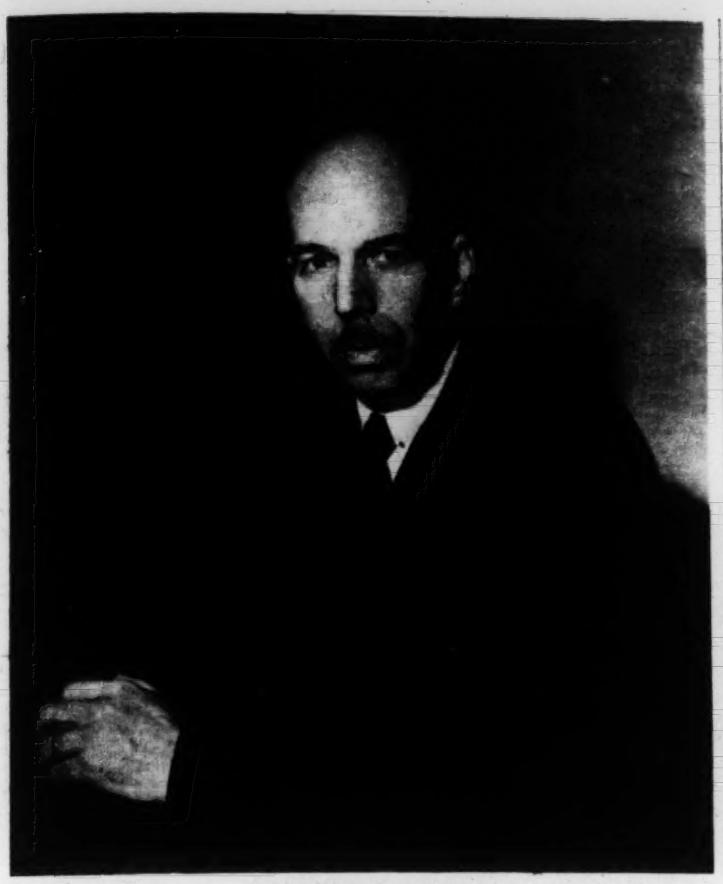
* * *

"I'm a heap more interested in the contents of the package than I am in the wrapping," he explained.

Do Kipling's sea stories ring true to a man who spent 37 years in active naval service?

"Oh my, yes!" exclaimed the Admiral. "He showed me things I'd seen a thousand times and never had noticed."

CURTISS Baby Ruth GOOD CANDY



DR. CHARLES EARLE FUNK

Engineer of Words

DICTIONARY-MAKING is not readily supposed to be a particularly frivolous calling. But ask Dr. Charles Earle Funk how he got into the word business and he will look at you speculatively for a minute and then say, with a laugh, "Well—after all, my name is Funk!" Which is a reminder that Funks have been in the word business for quite a long time, and it would almost be funny if he weren't, along with the rest.

Dr. Funk prepared to be a mining engineer, even to the extent of four or five years of field work, only to find himself gravitating to the family dictionary works, poring over words just like his father, who was vice-president of the company when he passed on, and his cousin, Dr. Wilfred E. J. Funk, with whom he is associated at the present time. Rather surprisingly, too, he is on the radio each week, talking about words, to an audience which gives unmistakable signs of becoming larger with every Tuesday evening. Yet it only strengthens his conviction—very comforting to anyone in the dictionary business—that there are a tremendous number of people who have an increasing, studious, even critical interest in vocabularies.

The latest edition of the Funk & Wagnalls dictionary made its appearance 20 years ago. It weighs 20 pounds, in case you like to know the tonnage of your educational properties. You might think that, when a dictionary is published, and a new one is not in active contemplation at the end of 30 years, that the makers of it would have nothing to do but sit back and tot up their royalties on the backs of old envelopes. Nothing of the kind.

It seems that, in 20 years, the English language has become—well, some call it enriched—others, more temperately, added to—by about 170,000 new words. Including technical and slang words. The technical words have come in with aviation, radio, and so on. The vocabulary relating to swing music alone is getting well up toward 100 and, while it will eventually probably sift down to the technical classification, its usage at the moment puts it in the slang class. Jive? Alligators? Groove? That sort of thing? Of these 170,000 words, about 50,000 of them are already gone, having served their temporary purpose.

The English language is growing at the rate of about 6,000 words a year. So the Funks keep a precise card index of every word they hear or read. If things get slow, they even stir about and see what they can do about inciting people to coin words. That's part of what Dr. Charles Funk does on the WOR program, calling itself "Say It With Words."

People work hard over coining words, Dr. Funk says, but with none too scintillating results. One night on the air he offered a prize for a coined word which would express our homely phrase, "What a shame," which, in turn, we sometimes boil down to "Tsk—tsk—tsk." Some pretty odd things came in. Some were chosen, because it was a contest, and there had to be winners. But none of the winners will ever spread like wildfire. What interested Dr. Funk was the energy with which people responded. They showed they were interested in words. They did some thinking, to find words to suit the problem in hand. And it gives any man in the dictionary business a glow to find that people are interested enough in his commodity of words to set to work and try to make up apt ones themselves.

"It shows people are using their imaginations nowadays," he says. "For, after all, what is etymology but vivid imagination. Of course, as professional word students, we like to see people who coin words use both logic and sincerity. And, when these people write in to us, we are delighted to find how eager they are to know not only how words originated, but by what steps they came into English usage. They're not surprised at Anglo Saxon and Greek origins, but it is a good deal of a surprise to most people to realize how much French there is in the origin of many of English much-used words, and how many of English words of Latin origin do not stem from Caesar's Latin, but the argot of the soldiery."

Dr. Funk added: "I think it was the romantic side of mining engineering that ever made me study for that profession in the first place. You rarely get the romantic things in actual practice—though I admit I had fun.

"Anyhow, I worked at it four or five years. Then I got out. I must have been a pretty poor engineer, because I was offered a school job as instructor in freshman English. Eventually, I became editor of an engineering magazine, and—dealing with manuscripts—I suppose that was my undoing. So I have been in the family business of dictionaries since 1921.

. . Grandpa's Odyssey

(Continued from Page 4)

across the State to visit old friends and see again a play performed, by actors "in person."

That New York company has a pretty easy thing of it, we used to think, playing at every performance to a capacity of 900 spectators, seated where those in the first row could almost shake hands with the actors. We Transcontinental troupers had to appear natural to an audience numbering sometimes almost 4,000, with the nearest spectators easily 25 feet away. After all, who was ever really natural in the theater and was convincing?—it's only the seeming to be.

* * *

That naturally brings up the often repeated question, "Does an actor really feel his part?" Grandpa answers: Possibly, if the scene is one that interests him emotionally. Have sympathy for the character, yes: but beware of that moment when you begin to feel with him. An audience will, if the emotion is true, at first enjoy losing themselves with the actor and then coax him along until he loses himself and finally that command of expression which at first interested them. If acting is an art, this is the instance that makes it differ from mere imitation, from just "playing house" as children do. Moreover, people as a rule don't like to see a man cry or be sorry for himself. The actor needs to tint the play with a sense of reality, rather than endeavor to be actually real. That is the actor's problem, indicating a lively imagination well controlled.

To illustrate, here follows by permission of the producer, Sam H. Harris, a few lines taken from the last act of "You Can't Take It With You." The lines of the play are printed in the usual way, while one player's thoughts, as they intruded themselves on one occasion, are in italics. On another occasion the wording in italics would be quite different.

(Millionaire Kirby has arrived to part his son Tony from Grandpa's lovely granddaughter, Alice.)

Mr. Kirby—Well, Tony, are you coming?

Grandpa — *(Everybody leans on this chair; why don't I stop it?)* Mr. Kirby, I suppose after last night you think this family's kind of crazy? *(No laugh tonight—good thing—makes the next line go better.)*

Mr. Kirby—No, I wouldn't say that—though I'm not in the habit of going out to dinner and finding myself in jail.

* * *

Grandpa — *(Hold it, hold it, he's going fine tonight.)* Well, you got to remember, you came on the wrong night. Now tonight, I'll bet you, nothing'll happen, maybe! *(Didn't go so well—too artistic—it's an aside, isn't it? I know, but they got to hear it.)*

Tony—Alice, for the last time, will you marry me?

Alice—No, Tony, you heard what your father said, and he's right.

Tony—No, Alice, he's not.

Grandpa—Alice, you're in love with this boy, and you're not marrying him — because — we're the kind of people we are. *(Easy to look her in the eye. Wonder what she is thinking about.)*

Alice—No, father. . . .

Grandpa—I know—you think the two families wouldn't get along. *(My, this audience is soft—I must be good tonight—it's not you, it's the lines—I'm choking up—stop crying or you'll lose 'em—harden up, take a good breath—now speak.)* Well, maybe they wouldn't get along—but who says they're right and we're wrong? *(How Stoddard could have played this scene.)*

Alice—I didn't say that, Grandpa—I only feel . . .

Grandpa—Well, what I feel is that Tony's too nice a boy . . . *(Pat him plenty—my hands are wet and he has a light suit on—he won't care if you make him noble)* to wake up 20 years from now with nothing in his life but *(looks Mr. Kirby in the eye)* stocks and bonds. *(Kind of flat—these spectators like their stocks and bonds—better smile and take the roughage out of it—no, sir, what's the play about anyhow?)*

Mr. Kirby—How's that?

Grandpa — *(Stand your ground.)* Yes, all mixed up and unhappy, the way you are. *(Simple, now—remember Frank Bacon.)*

Mr. Kirby—I beg your pardon, Mr. Vanderhof, I'm a very happy man.

Grandpa—*(Nice to play with this Kirby man—he knows just when to move.)* Are you?

Mr. Kirby—Certainly I am.

Grandpa—Well, I don't think so. *(Sleeper jump tonight, and we're on our way to—where are we tomorrow?—where are we now? Nice town, whatever it is—oh, yes, celery—Kalamazoo.)*

And so, on and on until Curtain.

Now what do you think? Does an actor really feel his part? Well, Grandpa thinks it's all imagination. The minute an actor stops imagining the character and feeling for him, something happens—or, rather, nothing happens.

* * *

At last, Newark, N. J., the farewell week, last of the 103 stands; five of them return dates, and quite a record for these days. Wish we could do it all again. Some 50,000 miles' travel in eight months. A trip that revealed something of the marvelous development of America and the power of a well-motivated, happifying play.

Over Editor's Desk

Among Our Contributors . .

IN THE LEADING article this week UPTON CLOSE departs somewhat, in subject matter, from his usual field, which is that of Oriental affairs. He is known for his books, magazine articles, and radio talks. Mr. Close has spent much time in the Orient as a newspaper correspondent, as a representative of the United States Government, as a travel conductor, and in other capacities. Although he writes under the name of Upton Close, he is in private life Josef Washington Hall, a native of Kelso, Washington, a graduate of George Washington University, Washington, D. C., and a former lecturer at the University of Washington, Seattle, Washington.

After more than half a century's experience in the theater, GEORGE HENRY TRADER has come to regard character acting as the most fun. His many tours have included an Australasian visit. He was long associated with Charles Frohman as comedian and stage director, his final appearance with Maude Adams being as the dog, Patou, in Rostand's "Chantecler."

CAPT. F. KINGDON WARD, B. A., F. R. G. S., F. L. S., is a naturalist and explorer who has made a number of expeditions into the innermost recesses of the Himalayas, including that little-known and almost impenetrable region of mountains and gorges where Tibet, China, and Burma meet. He is a captain in the Indian Army Reserve, lately attached to the Army in India.

Formerly a guide on both sides of the Canadian-United States border, ROBERT C. MUELLER believes that the establishment of an International Park on the Ontario-Minnesota border, as proposed by conservationists, will preserve the unique wilderness area and its game and birds, and also will give dramatic expression to the friendly relations existing between the two countries. He writes of the proposed park area, and contributes some of the photographs used to illustrate the article.

The week's Magazine Editorial is by WALTER SANDON of London. HAROLD HOBSON is a member of the London news bureau of The Christian Science Monitor. ROBERT W. DESMOND, associate editor of the Weekly Magazine Section, has recently returned to the Monitor's Boston office after several months on the Pacific coast.

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